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THREE NIGHTGOWN SONGS.

1. To Baby in His Pink Night-Gown.
Oh, Little Boy Pink, what do you think?
Last week I knew a Little Boy Blue,
Who looked and acted just like you.
You think it's queer? Well, it's true as true
When he was glad he would laugh and smile;
When he was sad he would cry awhile.
But that didn't do a bit of good,
And he was foolish to think it would.

2. To Baby in His Blue Night-Gown.
Oh, Little Boy Blue, did you know I knew
That Little Boy Pink looked just like you?
Yet, somehow, different, it seems to me,
Though you both are as dear as dear can be.
When your little blue gown I slip on you,
Then you're by blue-eyed Little Boy Blue;
But when your little gold head pops up,
Like a bright little springtime buttercup,
From your soft little gown of pink and white,
And your tired blue eyes wink, blink, "Good night,"
You're a ball of pink and white candy sweet,
And every bit good enough to eat.

3. To Baby in His White Night-Gown.
Oh, Little Boy White, come, say "Good night,"
Before your big eyes close down tight.
Then I'll tuck you up all warm and snug,
After the very last kiss and hug,
And I'll sing you songs till the sandman comes,
With his beautiful dreams of tops and drums.
Now sleep, Little Boy, till the morning light,
With all your best little sleepy might.
Oh, Little Boy White, sleep tight,
Good Night.

—Aristine Anderson, in Child Garden.

UNCLE SAM ON FRIENDS.

When a fellow's kind of wobbly and uncertain on his feet,
And has to work like sixty for to get both ends to meet—
When he's not of much account and has to take what he can get—
The people don't come flockin' to be friends of his, you bet!
They don't come, sayin': "Pardner, I'm the only friend you've got,"
And, "Remember that we're brothers," and that kind of Tommy rot.
No indeed!
And they don't get jealous over you when friends are what you need.

If a fellow's kind of lonesome and would like a friend or two
Just to come around and jolly him when things are lookin' blue;
If the shirt that he's a-wearin' is the only one he's got,
And he's never showed the public that he's Johnny on the spot,
They don't come crowdin' round him, nor stick out their hands and say:
"We're your friends, old man; we love you—we've the same blood, anyway."
No indeed!
But they watch to give the boot to you when friends are what you need.

When things have got to comin' as a fellow wants 'em to,
When his pockets are all bulgin' and his clo's are fine and new;
When he steps out proud and lordly and ain't got a thing to fear,
There's a sudden change comes over folks that used to wink and sneer.
They come runnin' then to tell you that they're all your friends, and say
That they've always been dead anxious for to help you out some way—
Yes indeed!
Friends are always mighty plentiful when friends ain't what you need.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

Into her chamber went
A little child one day,
And by her chair she knelt,
And thus began to pray:
Jesus, my eyes are closed,
Thy form I cannot see;
If thou art near me, Lord,
Wilt thou not speak to me?
A still, small voice she heard within her soul,
"What is it, child? I hear thee, tell me all."

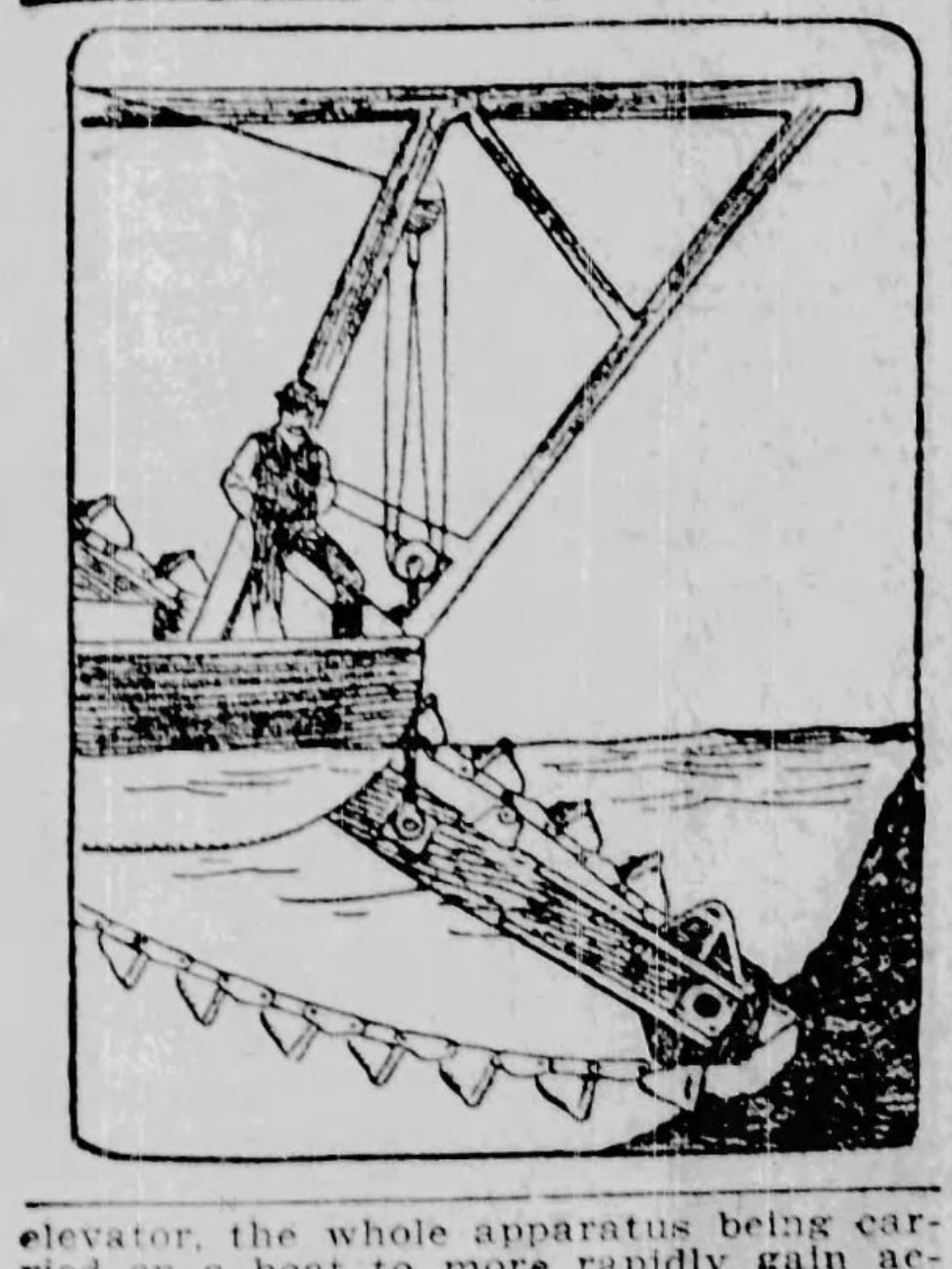
I pray thee, Lord, she said,
That thou wilt condescend
To stay with my heart,
And ever be my friend;
The path of life looks dark,
I would not go astray;
O, let me have thy hand
To lead me in the way.
"Fear not, thou shalt not run the race alone"—
She thought she felt a soft hand press her own.

Her little prayer was said,
And from her chamber, now,
She passed forth with the light
Of heaven upon her brow;
Mother, I've seen the Lord,
His hand in mine I felt,
And O, I heard him say,
As by my chair I knelt,
"Fear not, my child, whatever ills may come,
I'll not forsake thee till I bring thee home."

—Selected.

ENDLESS CHAIN DREDGE.

The special office of the machine shown in the drawing is the excavation of gold-bearing soil from river bottoms, where it has been deposited by the wearing away of some mountain side under the action of the constantly flowing stream. The dredge is designed for use in connection with a separator having a capacity for cleaning an endless flow of dirt from the elevator, the whole apparatus being carried on a boat to more rapidly gain access to the rich deposits below the surface of the water. The shaft which carries the endless chain of buckets can be adjusted at a considerable depth, while provision is made for discharging the contents of the buckets into a telescoping tube leading to the separator. With the old machine much valuable time was lost in elevating the single bucket and depositing its contents in the cleaner, and dirt that could not be profitably worked in that manner can be made to pay with the endless chain excavator here described. It is obvious that this machine might also be used to advantage in dredging channels in our rivers and harbors, arrangement being made for a constant forward motion of the ship carrying the dredge and the discharge of the dirt into scows for deposit at some distant point.



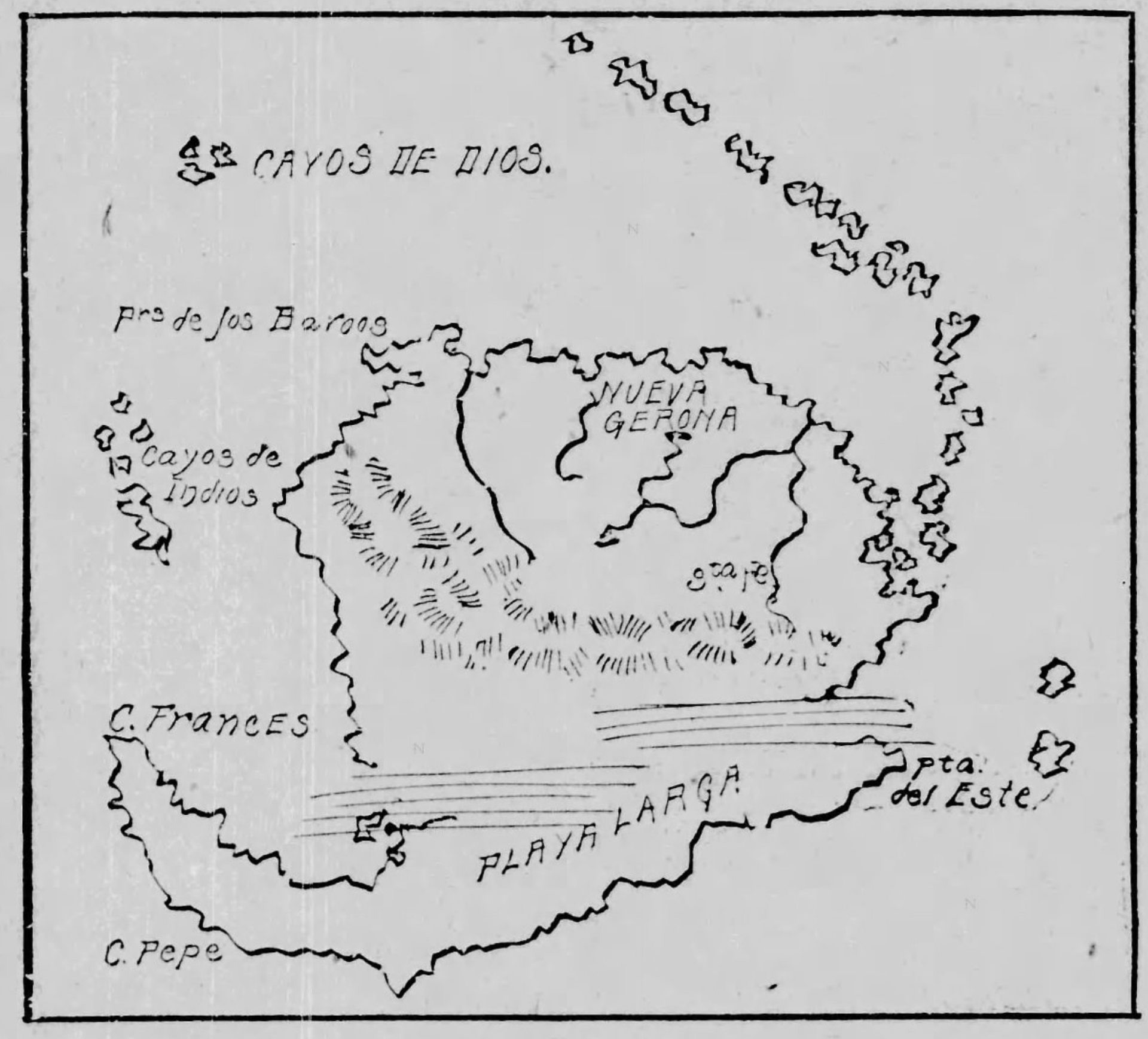
Trade Craft.

"We are turning out some very elaborate scales," said the agent. "Some that will attract the attention of your customers."

"Do you suppose I want my customers to watch the scales?" asked the surprised butcher. "Give me the plainest style you have."—Chicago News.

The Isle of Pines:

A Coming American Possession.



THE ISLE OF PINES.

The Isle of Pines lies about sixty miles south of the southern coast of Cuba, and its center is a little to the westward of a north and south line drawn through the city of Havana. It has an area of 840 square miles, while it contains only about 2,500 inhabitants. It is, in effect, two islands. The northern half is hilly, with fertile valleys and shore plains. Midway from north to south runs a range of low mountains, which descend sharply toward the south, where there is a narrow marsh, three miles wide and some 30 miles in length from east to west, dividing this mountainous portion from the low, flat and sandy area to the south.

To whom does this island belong? Under the Spanish regime, it was a municipal district of the province of Havana, and used as a penal settlement, chiefly for Cubans who were suspected of patriotic motives, and of having aided in the chronic insurrections against Spain. At present, its status is not well defined; but it is not a violation of the verities to say that it is American territory, and that when the Cuban republic becomes a full-fledged political entity, the Isle of Pines will remain under the Stars and Stripes.

Whatever doubt there may be as to its political status arises from the vagueness of the language of the treaty of Paris. Article 1 of that document declares: "Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba." Then Article 2 declares that "Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and all other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies."

Does the Isle of Pines, whose area is greater than the combined area of all the 1,300 islands around the Cuban coast, belong to Cuba or to the United States? Does it come under Article 1 or under Article 2, as above enumerated?

When the treaty was promulgated, it was believed that by its terms the Isle of Pines became United States territory, and a very rapid development of American interests took place therein. But the question was raised whether it was not really a part of Cuba. The matter was taken up in the Platt amendment, added by Congress to the new constitution of Cuba, which contains the following concerning it:

"The Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future judgment by treaty."

This being adopted by the Cuban constitutional convention, the Isle of Pines is not recognized by either Cuba or the United States as part of that republic. But, on the other hand, it is not admitted definitely that it is a possession of the United States. Until this point is settled, it may be considered as being under the military control of this country, with its final status yet to be defined.

It is not too great a strain on the possible verities of the situation to assert that the Isle of Pines will remain in possession of the United States. More than half the land in the island belongs to American citizens. Nearly all the owners of other nationalities prefer American domination to that of Cuba. They know that peace and prosperity will be permanent under the American flag, and that everything will be a gamble under Cuban control. There does not seem to be any powerful public sentiment in Cuba itself in favor of the retention of the Isle of Pines under its own authority. This is probably because it was for so long used by Spain as a penal colony for rebellious Cubans that it is regarded much as the French look upon St. Helena. Really, it has had a bad reputation ever since its discovery by Columbus, because he had a hard time floundering about amidst its reefs and shoals, lost one of his ships, and came near losing his life. It was a nest of buccaneers until the advance of civilization in the last century put an end to their unlawful occupation.

Nueva Gerona, on the north coast, a mile and a half from the mouth of the Las Casses river, is the largest town and the capital of the island, but it has only about 800 inhabitants. Santa Fe, which is thirteen miles inland, is the second place of importance, the two towns being connected by a fine wagon road. These two are the only postoffices on the island. Santa Fe is noted for its hot mineral springs, which have great local celebrity, and their value has been certified to by a number of foreigners since the American occupation.

Nueva Gerona has a new hotel of sixty-five rooms, owned by an American syndicate which has purchased 175,000 acres of land on the Isle of Pines, which will be devoted to the culture of tobacco, oranges, lemons, and other tropical products. The tobacco grown here is equal to the best Cuban. Several other American companies have purchased land, to develop the splendid quarries of marble, some of which is fine enough for statuary purposes; the valuable forests of ebony, cedar and mahogany; or to develop the forests of rubber trees, or set out plantations of coffee, sugar cane or fruits. The native grass is so abundant and nutritious as to make cattle-growing an immensely profitable industry.

The waters in the shoals and banks surrounding the island abound with fishes of all varieties, and in the greatest abundance. There are said to be fully 700 varieties of these finny denizens of the sea. There are also about 200 varieties of birds, and every kind of tree, plant and shrub known to that latitude. The mountainous parts of the island, which rise to from 1,200 to 1,700 feet above the sea, give a variety of climate which will make it an unrivalled winter resort for people of the United States. Altogether, the Isle of Pines is a most desirable possession, and we may all be glad if the petition of its people to be made a dependency of the United States shall be heeded by congress.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CHILDREN'S FUNNY SAYINGS

School Board Inspector—Who is it that sits idly by doing nothing while everybody else is working?

Bobby—The teacher!—Glasgow Evening Times.

"How did you get such a cold?" asked the visitor.

"Well," replied the little one who had heard the microbe theory discussed, "I was wunnin' wound in my bare feet, an' I dess the miewobes caught onto my toes."

A 4-year-old boy was bad the other day, and his mother said: "Sammy, why don't you be good?"

"'Cause I'm afraid," was the prompt reply.

"What are you afraid of?"

"Good little boys get to be angels, and I don't want to be an angel and have to wear fedders like a hen."

"I think papa is just as mean as he can be," asserted the little girl with indignation.

"Why?" asked her mother, in surprise.

"Oh, he never can tell anything about the changes in the weather," was the reply. "Why doesn't he get the rheumatism, like Lucy Miller's father?"—Chicago Post.

A little Episcopalian girl had a quarrel at school with a little Jewish girl, and when she got home she denounced the Jews. Her mother said reprovingly:

"My dear, you must not talk in that way. The Jews were God's chosen people. Our Lord himself was a Jew."

After a moment's deep thought the child replied, in a tone in which horror and regret were blended:

"Oh, mamma, I didn't know that. I'm so sorry! I always thought he was an Episcopalian."—Baltimore Sun.

Or Tie It to the Dog Star.

"The new star in Perseus is traveling at the rate of 50,000 miles a second."

"Great Saturn! Say, wouldn't there be fun to burn if they could hitch the 'Dipper' to its tail."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

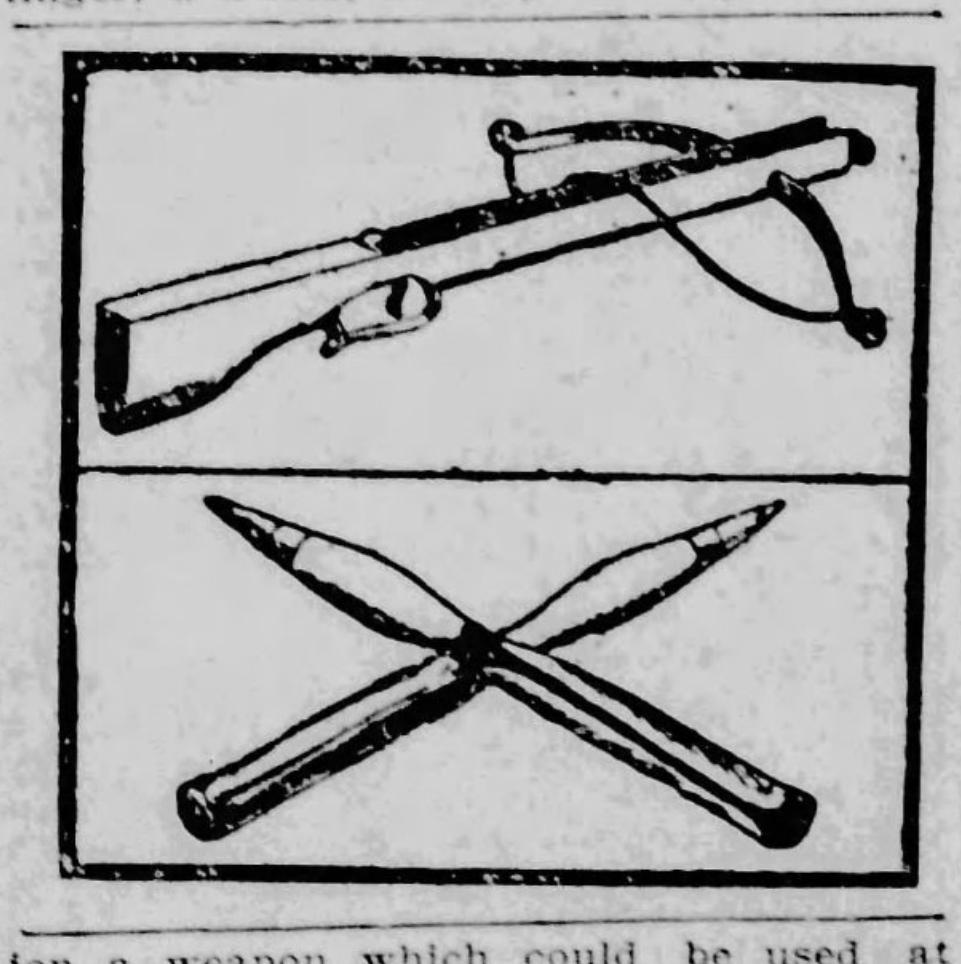
A Few Minutes for Poetry.

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for the refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Charles Eliot Norton.

CROSSBOWS USED AGAIN.

Many persons in Europe, and especially in Switzerland, now practice constantly with crossbows, but it is a mistake to suppose that they use the same kind of weapon as that used by William Tell.

This improved crossbow was invented about twenty years ago by Colonel Bollinger, a Swiss, his object being to fashion a weapon which could be used at night against an enemy's sentinels without attracting attention.



This Swiss crossbow is worked by a lever. The arrow is of linden wood, and is 165 millimetres in length and about 15 millimetres in diameter. It is tipped with iron, over which is a brass ferrule, and the wooden shaft is of an oval form in front.

Constructed in this way, it possesses the double advantage of opposing to the air the least possible resistance and of compelling this resistance to communicate to the shaft a rotary motion during flight.

The initial speed of the arrow is not exactly known, but at a distance of 70 feet it will penetrate a wooden target to a depth of three centimetres.—New York Herald.

Interpretation.

To human ears the birds sing diff'rent notes.
To some the veery vies with philomel;
To some the sparrow's song supremely floats
In mirth above the lark's in woody dell.

—Leon Mead.

"Get There" Gates.

New York Press.

Mr. John W. Gates' press agent now leads Mr. Thomas W. Lawton's by one railroad deal and a $100,000 art purchase.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

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CHAPTER III.—REDCOATS AND TORIES.

Time did not draw the two brothers together, for Dickie continued to go his way. He believed in his uncle; he agreed with the Tories; he saw no harm in gaming. Frank did not know everything; the Whigs were entirely wrong; and Capt. Sotheran was a man to be admired. Thus he said daily to himself.

He was fond of Frank in spite of himself. He admired him as a manager; he could see that he was a fine fellow. The deception aside, Frank was a brother to be proud of, though Dickie would not show his feeling to the world.

Dickie was not at home with himself; he tried to forget himself, and went more and more into the lively company whose object was pleasure. But a sulkiness pursued him, descending upon him whenever he remembered himself. At such times, Dickie was not happy at all.

Such a time came one day toward the end of October, when he sat with his chosen friends in the large room of the tavern. There met the association, so called with many other longer names, of officers and Tories, for the simple purpose of amusing themselves at cards and dice and the more serious pursuit of winning each other's money.

Capt. Sotheran was its organizer, president and leading spirit. He held, and meant to maintain, a position in the town as the most experienced officer in the science of fast living. Thoroughly versed in all the ways of London, he set the fashion and drew around him the youngest of each regiment with those of the provincials who yearned for instruction. The club already had a reputation in the town, and Sotheran as its leader was adding lustre to laurels gained in London. It was he who had invited Dickie to the meetings.

That day, as on other days, Dickie won constantly at cards or dice, yet he could not smile. Just now, when Dr. Church had paused to look in at the door, and the Tories had challenged him to dice their champion, Dickie had won ten guineas in two throws, and the doctor had left an I. O. U. with Sotheran, but the money lay cold in the lad's pocket, and he could not rejoice with the Tories at the defeat of a Whig.

"And the doctor is deep in debt, they say," cried Anthony in exultation. "His country house is heavily mortgaged."

"Nonsense," grumbled Dickie.

"'Tis true," asserted Anthony. "My father says so. Remember how extravagantly he lives and how much he games. Did you see how his face changed when he lost? Even ten guineas is of weight with him."

"Poor devil, then," muttered Dickie. He could not agree with his friends that morning. The smoke of pipes was offensive to his nostrils, the loud laughter disagreeable to his ear. And the man whom the officers were now quizzing—he who had announced himself as a New York Tory, bringing workmen to the town to build the barracks—displeased Dickie by his noisy words.

"Not a shilling of profit, upon my word," the fellow was saying. His broad, red face, with boldly staring eyes, coarse hair in a careless queue, great bare hands that held a broken riding whip, splashed boots, frayed hat and faded green coat, all were disagreeable to Dickie. "And as I wrote to the general, if the policing of the town is put in my hands, Boston will soon be as quiet and orderly as London."

"A grand simile!" cried Tudor, laughing. "Our London mobs would put a Boston crowd to shame. Not a maimed man, nor one beaten to death have I heard of since I came. Nay, not a pane of glass. If to change Boston to London be your object, friend, 'twill not appeal much to the general."

"Excellent wine," said the New Yorker, unabashed. "I will fill again by your leave. Gentlemen, remember that the finishing of the barracks is my doing."

"And still they stand," commented Sotheran, "mere frames."

"Nor is half the good begun that I mean to do for the town of Boston. To repress the Whigs, root out vice, take some of the spirit out of the lower people, as I assure you we know how to do it in New York—in short——"

"To tame the devil," put in Tudor.

"Even that. Yes, gentlemen, I am the man for all these. And if the king's army here in Boston does not bless my coming——".

Dickie rose. The noise and smoke, the hilarity in which he could not join disgusted him. But the New Yorker saw him and called his name.

"Hey! 'tis young Ellery, upon my word!"

Dickie paused, regarding him with surly eyes. "How do you know me?" he asked.

The Tory winked at the officers. "My name is Brush—Crean Brush. I know you well. Do you remember me? I am the one that first reported the drowning of your brother."

Dickie smiled sourly. "You saw him drown, if I remember."

"Truly did I, and could not prevent."

"Ho!" cried Anthony.

"Uncle paid a reward?" asked Dickie.

The officers burst out laughing. "Egad!" cried Tudor, "'twas easily earned. Can you restore it?"

"What mean you, gentlemen?" asked Brush.

"My brother is not dead," said Dickie.

The Tory's face was a study, and the company began to laugh afresh. But he recovered himself and bowed. "My dear sir, I am heartily sorry for you." Then the laugh turned on Dickie, and he strode out. The noise behind him rang in his angry ears.

Home Dickie went, with his head held low. Sotheran had called him Dickie twice; that was the triumph of the morning. But the guineas were heavy in his pocket, and the remembrance of his gambling was not pleasant. The crisp air contrasted with the tobacco-tainted room, the quiet of the streets with the empty laughter he had left behind. He saw grave Whigs walking and their stolidity was a relief from frivolousness.

He reached the house. Some one ran up to the steps after him as he opened the door. Dickie turned and saw the burly form of the New Yorker Brush.

"Are you here?" asked the lad.

"Truly," he answered, cheerfully. "My old friend Thomas—your uncle, my boy—will be glad to see me." He pushed past Dickie into the hall, and stood looking about him. "The old house, not a bit changed. Not even a new carpet," and he winked at sullen Dickie. "Where is your uncle? Will you fetch him?"

Dickie closed the door and started up the stair. Brush's greatcoat was already on the settle, and he stood switching his boot with the broken whip.

"You needn't come back yourself," he said.

CHAPTER IV.—AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

Crean Brush, Irish by birth, long a New York Tory, had emerged from the lower order of men, and won himself a position at the skirts of the upper. It was a delicate station, with difficulty held, occasionally cried upon with the voice of scandal. Brag, bluster and sometimes force, were necessary, for he was a sheep dog of great man, trained to fetch and carry, guard, and even bite. But as dogs are occasionally discarded by their masters, so are human servants. His latest stroke of fortune leaving him adrift, he came to Boston to take advantage of the turn in politics, and also to see his ancient friend, Thomas Ellery.

Brush made himself free of the Ellery library, and threw himself into a chair. He gazed appreciatively around the room, which, with its faded grandeur, still meant riches. Ellery was Brush's gold mine, his money in the bank. Occasionally he chuckled as he waited, and squirting into the fireplace the juices of his quid, thought cheerfuly of a marriage long ago. And when he saw at the door a pinched and haggard face, he laughed with self-content.

"Come in, Tom," he cried. "That's right, too; shut the door. Why, you are the same pair of tongs. Can you put on no flesh with your riches?"

A pair of tongs Ellery was indeed, by contrast with the burly man who sat and jeered at him. A shaky pair at that, as he stared at Brush, panting and dismayed. Brush, lolling at ease, slapping his boot with his whip, changed presently his laugh to something of more meaning.

"A pretty welcome," he said. "No better greeting, Tom, to your brother-in-l—"

"Sh!" cried Ellery, in a fright.

"So I touch you?" asked Brush, coolly. "But no one will hear, unless your nevvy has a habit of listening at doors. Well, here I am. What do you say to me?"

"It does seem," whined Ellery, "as if you might have stayed away."

"What, me?" and Brush laughed.

"I paid you to."

"Tut, man; time's up. I stayed four years for your little twenty pounds. Now the troops are back, I'm here again."

"Not to stay?" faltered Ellery.

"Certainly. Fine picking from the army always. I'm a little out of elbow, you see. They laughed at me at the tavern to-day, but with a new suit from you and a job from the governor, I shall do well for a while."

Ellery winced. He could not respond to the suggestion of clothes, for his pockets' sake, and there were certain topics that drew him with an unpleasant fascination while yet his apprehensive heart held him back. Brush watched him with a broadening smile. "Well, man," he demanded, after a moment of silence, "have you no interest in your loving friends?"

"What friends?" hesitated Ellery.

"She sends you her love," answered Brush.

Ellery sighed; that marriage of which Brush thought so cheerfully was no pleasant recollection to him. It was a union compelled by the threat of the cudgel, and though smoothed by a promise of secrecy, it had caused him half his woes ever since. "I hope," he said, "that she is well."

"Oh, do ye," retorted Brush. "Well, now, I'd not have thought it. Where is the money in all this while that should keep my sister in good health? That's what she'd like to know."

The position, face to face with Brush, was a little uncomfortable. Ellery took a chair at the farther end of the table. "I sent money," he answered uncomfortably.

"Did ye?" asked Brush, leaning forward to scowl at him around the tall flagon. "A little came, to be sure. Bedad, 'twas not enough to keep her in clothes, let alone the boy."

"How is the boy?" asked Ellery, for the diversion's sake. But inwardly he groaned. Two hungry mouths to feed! A growing boy to clothe!

"Well enough," answered Brush. He leaned back to grin, then forward to scowl again. "Well enough, thanks to the labor of his loving uncle. I've done for that boy, Thomas Ellery, what his father should have done, and I say it to ye squarely."

The discomforts of life pressed heavy upon Ellery. He squirmed in his chair, and locked and unlocked his fingers in a gesture that was very nearly a wringing of his hands. "I sent money," he repeated.

"Ay," answered Brush. "But 'twas not enough. And I'm here this day—old friendship's sake aside—to inquire what ye mean to do for the wife and child that are dependent on you."

He grinned behind the flagon again, leering the while with one eye cocked keenly. There was a confident good-nature in his tone, as one who, though watching for any sudden attempt of his victim to escape, is sure of his result. "Come, Tom," he added, "speak up like a man. Ay, and pay up, too."

So the process began, scientifically, of extracting money from Ellery. Loud protests of poverty were of no avail. "What have you been doing in these years," sneered Brush, "if not laying it by? The estate in debt? Good Lord, Tom, tell that to your nephews." Sums at last were mentioned, and a wretched haggling followed. Ellery, like an old hen, flew squawking from cover to cover. Brush, like the farmer amused, battered him with right hand or left toward the coop. But his patience gave way at last. "Come, come," he said. "Here is my true word. Act the proper, Tom, or my sister herself will come on with the boy and live in the house."

"You know she can't," said Ellery, in this one detail safe. "Not in this house."

"Well, then, bedad, right here across the street."

Visions rose up in the Ellery mind. Even the unimaginative dream, and Thomas Ellery had a nightmare in broad daylight of a loud-voiced slattern hailing him in the streets and proclaiming herself as his wife throughout the town; and of a whimpering boy with a dirty face following at his heels. The end came, and he slunk upstairs for his money. Then Brush waited complacently for his payment, but the scrawny hand withheld the money, while Ellery made his last suspicious inquiry: "How do I know you'll pay her? How do I know you've ever paid her what I gave you?"

"She seems satisfied, doesn't she?" said Brush. "She doesn't come and look you up herself." The unwilling coins were counted out. "And now," said Brush, "a glass of wine before I go."

Ellery went for Roger, now, as Frank's servant, living in the house. "One glassful," he directed. "Not the decanter, mind." He returned to sigh in his chair and bite his nails. People never seem to die; Frank had returned to life. "You say she's well?" he asked, longing for bad news.

Brush leered at the old smuggler above him. "The best of health," he answered.

"And the boy?"

"Bright and lively; a credit to his father." Brush laughed silently, wagging his head at the picture.

"Couldn't you——" hesitated Ellery, "make him support himself? Send him to sea, for instance."

Brush spat happily. "I'll think of it," he answered, and rolled up his eyes in enjoyment. Ellery sighed again; sailors sometimes drown. "I wish you would," he said.

Then Roger came and set down the tray hard, staring at Brush.

"Eh, what!" cried Brush, starting and staring too. He rose and caught the boy by the shoulder, turning him to the light.

"Why, Tom——" He stopped, perceiving that Ellery still sat sunken in his chair. "Who's this?" he asked.

"My nephew's servant," answered Ellery, sighing once more.

Terror showed on the boy's face, delight on the man's. "Well, ye young brat," he said. "My respects to ye. Have I seen ye before?—never, I'm sure."

"Never, sir," answered Roger in a low voice.

"Do I hurt your shoulder? Excuse me." He pressed harder. "Do you like your place? Are you treated better than your last? You've got no thought of leaving?"

"No, sir."

"Well"—Brush glanced at inattentive Ellery, then spoke to the boy with a terrible face, but with voice as smooth as before—"mind ye're good; do your work well, and stay right here. That's the advice I always give a boy. I like your looks; I'll come and see you often. If you try to leave"—Ellery was still not listening—"the devil himself will light on ye. Now go!" and Roger gladly went.

Brush laughed as he took up the wine. "You won't drink with me, Tom? I'd like to give you a toast, but I'll drink it alone. 'May a certain boy we know of live long and prosper.'" He gulped the wine, and slapped Ellery on the shoulder. "Good-by; I'll see ye in a few days."

"You'll keep away?" begged Ellery.

"Oh, well, for a while." He left the house. Ellery crept to his room and sat there gloomy; Roger cowered in the kitchen. But Brush strode cheerfully along the street, occasionally grinning with amusement.

CHAPTER V.—A COMMISSION.

It was field-day on the Common. The December sun shone bright, the surface of the ground was soft. Here and there in sheltered places lay snow, but even at its beginning that famous winter was mild. The glitter of arms, the tread of marching troops, and at times the sound of military music had drawn from the town the flower of the Tories to watch the parade. The Fourth was off duty; the officers mingled with the spectators, and their red coats made brighter still the groups that sauntered on the Mall. Ladies in furs and velvet, gentlemen in broadcloth and satin promenaded, ogled and conversed. The sound of feminine laughter rose on the crisp air; the deeper tones of men responded. All was gayety, save for the occasional sight of Whigs in sober clothes, passing with unapproving eyes askance.

A knot of officers had taken their stand where all the other sightseers must pass them in review. They were Tudor and Sotheran, with their lieutenants, Harriman and Ormsby, all wearing the scarlet of the Fourth, and members of the association which already had such a fashionable reputation. The four married the costumes critically, and the least ambitious aspirant for popular favor trembled as she passed their group.

But Alice, as she approached, they regarded with no trace of disapproval. She walked between Frank and Barbara, and bowed serenely as she passed.

"By Gad!" said Harriman, "were that fellow in our uniform, none but you, Sotheran, were handsomer than he. And the pretty little Whig—who is she? George, desert us not."

But Tudor slipped away to Barbara's side. "A magnet," finished Harriman. "And do you stay here, Henry?"

They glanced at Sotheran furtively. He was calm, but a dull red had crept into his cheeks. He answered: "Yes, I stay" and his voice was steady, but his eyes gleamed: It was dangerous to meet his glance; they looked away.

Then Dickie came with Anthony, and they hailed him. Why had Ellery not been to the association of late? Dickie explained, with the boyish directness which was his charm, that he had in truth been tired of play, and besides, Dr. Church had been asking him to cards.

"So that is why," said Sotheran, "the doctor has not come for his revenge of me."

"He thought he had an innocent in Ellery," cried Harriman. "And who won?"

Dickie laughed and tapped his pocket. The others looked at each other with appreciative smiles. Dickie excused himself and fled, for the governor was coming.

"Tommy's worried," whispered Harriman.

"Tommy" seemed worried indeed as he approached them with peevish face. Responsibilities greater than his skill oppressed the governor. His usually complacent brow was clouded and his fussy strut had regained, in his abstraction, some of naturalness. He was talking querulously with his companion, Colonel Fenton, and they caught as he came near a sentence of complaint: "Stiff-necked beyond comparison."

"The Whigs," muttered Ormsby.

The governor, on seeing the group of officers, stopped at a few paces and regarded them. He replied to their salutes, but still spoke to his companion. "And this is what I have to bear with on the other hand."

A smile struggled faintly at the corners of Colonel Fenton's mouth, but the officer managed to regard the young men gravely. The general stepped up to them, and singling Captain Sotheran, held up a finger. "It is you, sir, I understand, that are the head of this association for high play."

The others dropped their eyes; Sotherana, knowing his chief's fondness for respect, saluted again like a corporal, and responded: "Our play is not very high, sir."

"Why, sir," responded the general testily, "I hear that many officers are deep in debt, counting upon remittances that have not arrived. And respectable gentlemen among our party, sir, complain that their sons are learning extravagant habits. I am not at all pleased—more, I am displeased. I expect that this hint will be enough, sir. Good morning." And with the colonel following, he walked away.

The flush renewed itself on Sotheran's face, and he tapped with his foot as he watched them go. The others, looking at him, saw this was no time for pleasantries. But the captain presently recovered his manner and turned to his friends.

"Fidgety old fellow," he remarked lazily. "A trifle upset this morning; the Whigs are on his digestion. But he'll forget."

"You won't go on, Henry, surely?" asked Ormsby.

"This is not a campaign," answered Sotheran. "He won't enforce it. It's all because his lady wants us at her assemblies."

"Ha, ha!" laughed Harriman. "Sixpenny loo! Middle-aged ladies with false teeth. A sip of currant wine when we rise from table. Departure strictly at midnight. Thanks!"

"But you're right, Henry," said Ormsby. "Tommy will change his mind. He's changed his mind on every subject so far. But here's Col. Fenton returning. Tommy's gone on. Let's stroll."

"Not I," replied Sotheran, and so they waited. The colonel stopped when he reached them. "May I ask you to attend me to the Province House?" he asked of Sotheran. The others, much interested, watched the two walk away.

"Another wigging," said Harriman. "This is serious. By Jove! if we can't do as we like in this stupid place, it's hard."

But the general, true to himself, had changed his mind again, and Col. Fenton was leading the conversation away from the morning's reproof. "The general was hasty," he said. "I trust you were not put out."

"Oh, no," said the captain composedly. His companion, glancing at him keenly, looked appreciative.

"I hope," said he, "that you are willing to advance yourself."

"I hope so."

"The general was troubled," went on Col. Fenton, "by the unbearable colonists. 'Tis a peculiar situation here; the general is often at a loss. He needs some one now for a delicate service. There is an opportunity to forward one's own interest while doing the king's service."

"Any one should be very glad," was the reply, without eagerness, "to do the king's service."

The colonel smiled and appeared to change the subject. "The weather is

JAPANESE FLORISTS' DAINTY WORK

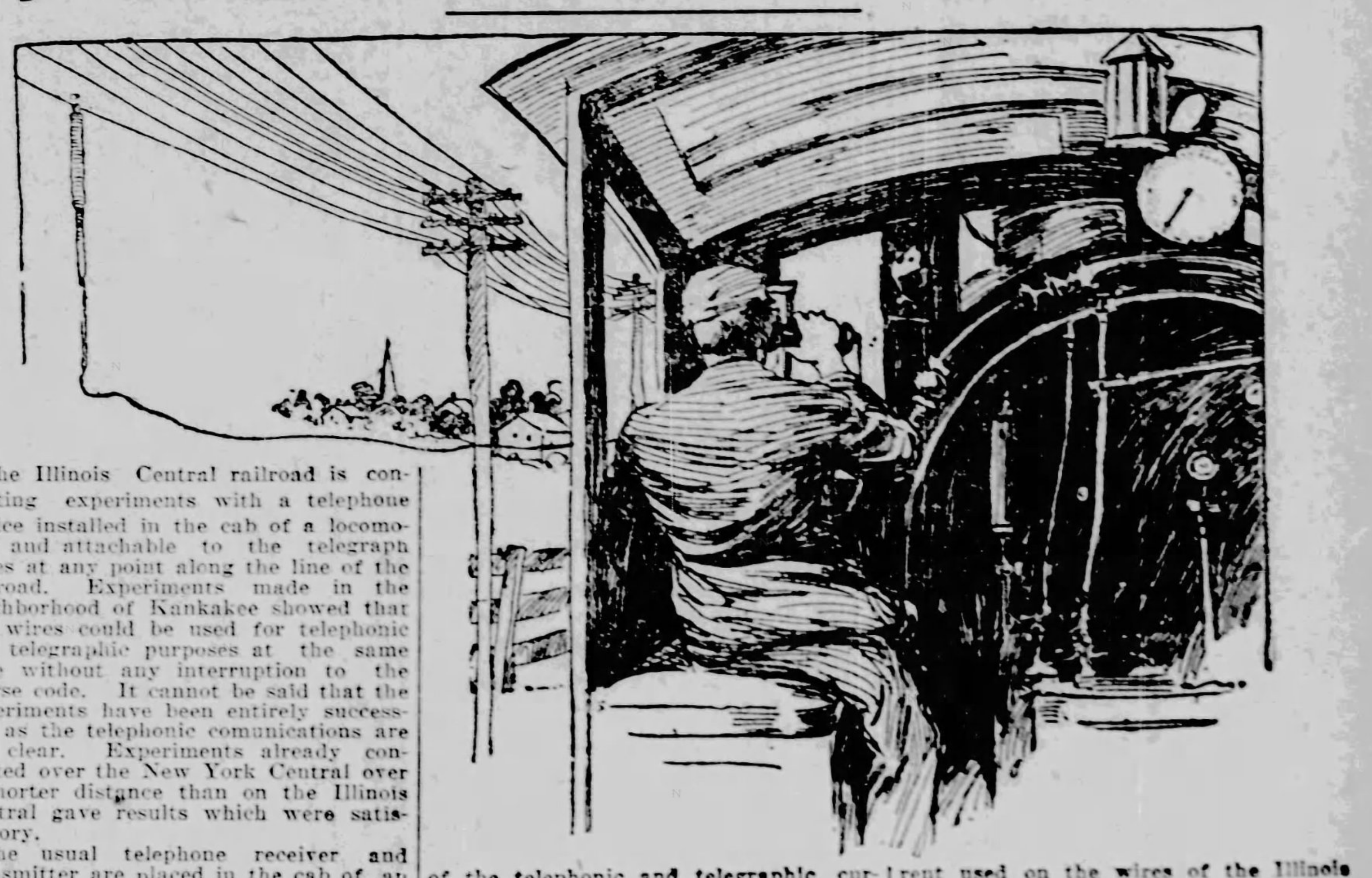
"Theory of Japanese Flower Arrangements" is the title of a curious and interesting book which has just been published by the Asiatic Society of Japan, and the author of which is Mr. Josiah Conder. In it the author reveals almost all the secrets of the floral art as it has been practiced in Japan for centuries.

Of this art he says there are several styles of schools, among the most popular being those known as Shin-no-hana, Koriu, Enshiu Riu, Sekishiu Riu, Misho Riu and Seizan Riu. Each of these schools has certain definite rules for the arrangement of flowers.

Flower vases, continues Mr. Conder, are frequently of bronze, but more generally of bamboo. Flowers are usually arranged in rooms in a manner which seems very strange to Europeans and Americans. They are often even arranged according to their sexes and the virtues of which they are supposed to be the symbols. Moreover, the flowers which tradition has assigned to one month are never mingled with those of another month, just as flowers which are emblems of prosperity and joy are never placed in the same chamber or bouquet with those which signify ill luck or sadness.

On special occasions, such as birthdays, anniversaries of deaths and the first day of the eighth month, choice cut flowers are always gathered and carefully arranged according to the long established rules of the art.—New York Herald.

Engineer Telephones From Cab by Means of a New Device



The Illinois Central railroad is conducting experiments with a telephone device installed in the cab of a locomotive and attachable to the telegraph wires at any point along the line of the railroad. Experiments made in the neighborhood of Kankakee showed that the wires could be used for telephonic and telegraphic purposes at the same time without any interruption to the Morse code. It cannot be said that the experiments have been entirely successful, as the telephonic comunications are not clear. Experiments already conducted over the New York Central over a shorter distance than on the Illinois Central gave results which were satisfactory.

The usual telephone receiver and transmitter are placed in the cab of an engine. When it is desired to communicate with the nearest station the train is stopped and a rod, containing wires attached to the cab, is hooked on one of the telegraph wires. The separation of the telephonic and telegraphic currents is accomplished by means of individualizing condensers, which ground the telephone current through the engine.

The high voltage of the dynamo current used on the wires of the Illinois Central is supposed to account for the failure to achieve the same success as that attained on the lines in the East, where there was an ordinary gravity current.—Chicago Tribune.

charming," he said. "How pleasant this town would be were it not for the political disturbances. The obstinacy and secrecy of these Whig leaders is remarkable. I went to Mr. Samuel Adams recently with certain propositions. I hinted that he might wish to make peace with the king. Have you ever had occasion to note the religious language that some of these fellows assume? He rose up very grandly. 'Sir,' he said, 'I have long since made my peace with the King of Kings.' And he showed me to the door."

"No!" asked the captain, mildly surprised.

"It is a fact," averred the colonel. "Do you know, his assumption of dignity impressed me for the moment. The general was much disappointed. He would give a great deal for information of Whig doings."

"Try Warren," suggested Sotheran.

The colonel shook his head. "Out of the question. But just now sure word was brought to the general that it might be possible with another of their leaders."

"Indeed," murmured the captain.

"Warren," said the colonel, with a subtle emphasis, "is not the only Whig physician in the town."

"Very true," answered Sotheran. The colonel steadily regarding him he was forced to meet his eye.

"You have met one other?" asked the colonel.

"I have," was the reply. A flash of intelligence passed between them.

"If the general," said Col. Fenton, "is a little awkward in opening the subject, perhaps you will be able to assist him." They spoke on other things until they reached the general's room in the Province House.

The colonel left Sotheran with the general. Gen. Gage, after a nervous greeting, walked up and down uncertainly; and the captain, eyeing his nails, the ornaments, the portraits on the walls, waited with patience. "Capt. Sotheran," hesitated the governor at last, "I wish to speak with you upon the —er— public situation. My lack of information—er—particularly distresses me. Col. Fenton has kindly endeavored to help me. But up to the present there is nothing."

"Perhaps some one of less importance," suggested the captain, "of lower rank, sir, might have better opportunity."

"But where?" inquired the general quickly, a gleam of shrewdness on his heavy face. "Can you suggest?"

"If the general will outline the nature of the information he requires, perhaps I could find a way."

"Sit down," said the general promptly.

They sat on the same sofa, and with the precaution of a stage whisper the general began to unfold complaints. "My position is a hard one," he said. "I am instructed to check the Whigs, to prevent meetings and gather information against the leaders. But they check me—they carry off their stores from under the noses of my guards. By adjournment, they have kept their town meeting since May last. And I can learn nothing! I have no evidence in my hands sufficient to incriminate any one. All we need is a few facts—merely sufficient to arrest the leaders—then the opposition would cease. The fellows would be punished and the king would reward. The king," he repeated, "would reward."

Capt. Sotheran was smoothing his ruffles placidly.

"But," the general went on again, "we must learn from one in their confidence. No mere follower, you understand. I have sounded the leaders; there is nothing to be done with most of them. But one remains"—the general fidgeted—"whom you—whom Col. Fenton says you know."

The captain studied his cuffs and appeared to meditate. "This morning," he reflected aloud," I was forbidden to play high."

"We will forget that," said the general quickly.

"There is a Whig," went on Sotheran, intent on his gold braid, "who can be approached on the side of play. But ——" he paused.

"You have debts," suggested the general, after waiting.

Sotheran again missed Col. Fenton's delicate touch. "This person of whom I speak," he said, "may also have debts."

"He has!" the general replied eagerly. "That is where we are strong. His country house is mortgaged; his personal debts are large; his tastes are extravagant. I have just learned in a letter from Hutchinson that he was once before on the point of giving information. Do not you think it can be done?"

"Ther is one unfortunate essential," remarked the captain. "Debts require——" He checked at the word.

"There is plenty of money for such a purpose," said the general, not hesitating at all. "Your debts and his, both shall be paid. If you can ascertain from him the amount he can be relieved at once."

The captain saw that circumlocution was thrown away. "Pardon me," he said; "they should not all be paid. Little by little, and in the meanwhile he makes more——"

"So much the better!" interrupted the general in delight. "I had not thought of that. My dear Capt. Sotheran, you are just the man. I put the matter in your hands. How large shall I make the order?"

He rose and went to his desk. The captain once more regarded a portrait. "You understand that it cannot be done in a day?"

"Of course, of course," replied Gage.

"I doubt if he will care to appear in court to give evidence."

"Letters!" cried the general. "Something over their signatures."

"His price will be high."

"The king will pay. How much?" The general poised the pen.

"Give me," said the captain with decision, "an indefinite order. I cannot be sure how much I shall need. It will save much running to you."

"Very well," agreed the general after a pause, and wrote.

When, after taking his leave, Captain Sotheran stood on the steps of the Providence Home, the order buttoned in his pocket, for the first time in years he felt excited. Not at the idea that he could do the king a service; not to do him justice, at the thought that his debts were to be paid. Debts pressed lightly on him till the bailiff threatened. His form was more erect, his pulse was quicker, the veil of indifference was gone from his eyes, and they shone, because he felt that he held the key to all his most secret desires and to his revenge.

(To Be Continued.)

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong. Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, 1969 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

CRASH!!

Goes the crockery and the waitress will probably be called clumsy and careless. Her plea of sudden dizziness is not allowed. "What right has she to be dizzy?" they ask. Women who are suffering from diseases peculiarly feminine are liable to sudden dizziness and faintness, and it is only by curing the womanly diseases to which they are subject that dizziness and other ills can be entirely relieved.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cures irregularity, dries disagreeable, weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. When these conditions are cured, backache, headache, dizziness, etc., are also cured.

"I suffered for twelve years with female trouble," writes Mrs. Milton Grimes, of Adair, Adair Co., Iowa, "which brought on other diseases—heart trouble, Bright's disease, and at times would be nearly paralyzed. Had neuralgia of stomach. I can freely say your medicines (nine bottles in all, five of 'Favorite Prescription,' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets), have cured me. I can work with comfort now, but before I would be tired all the time and have a dizzy headache, and my nerves would be all unstrung so I could not sleep. Now I can sleep and do a big day's work, something I had not done for over eleven years before."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received from the publishers mentioned. Please write to the publishers, not to us. We do not handle books:

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

The Story of Wales, by Owen M. Edwards, tells, in vigorous style, the history of Wales and its people. It is profusely illustrated, and forms one of the most interesting of the Stories of the Nations series.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York:

Ulysses; a Drama and Prologue, in Three Acts. By Stephen Phillips. The dramatic situations are well chosen, and the lines poetic and forceful.

Mental Growth and Control, by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, is a volume whose purpose is to show how the growth of the mind is to be made. It is a most interesting volume.

From the Edgar S. Werner Pub. Co., 108 East 16th st., New York:

Graded Physical Exercises, by Bertha Louise Colburn, shows a complete system of exercises, arranged in eight grades, one set for each year of school life. The remainder of the book is devoted to marching and tactics. It is an excellent work.

The Delsarte System of Expression, by Genevieve Stebbins, has just reached the sixth edition. Its 500 pages are devoted to a full explanation of the system.

From Horace Markley, 6 Vestry st., New York:

The Americanization of the World, by W. T. Stead, was published last year in London and New York. A new edition has just appeared, proving that the interest in the work, as well as in the subject generally, is growing.

From the University of Chicago Press, Chicago:

Russian Political Institutions, by Maxime Kovalesky, formerly professor of law at the University of Moscow. It is a deeply interesting historical work.

From the Prolong Life Book Co., Chicago:

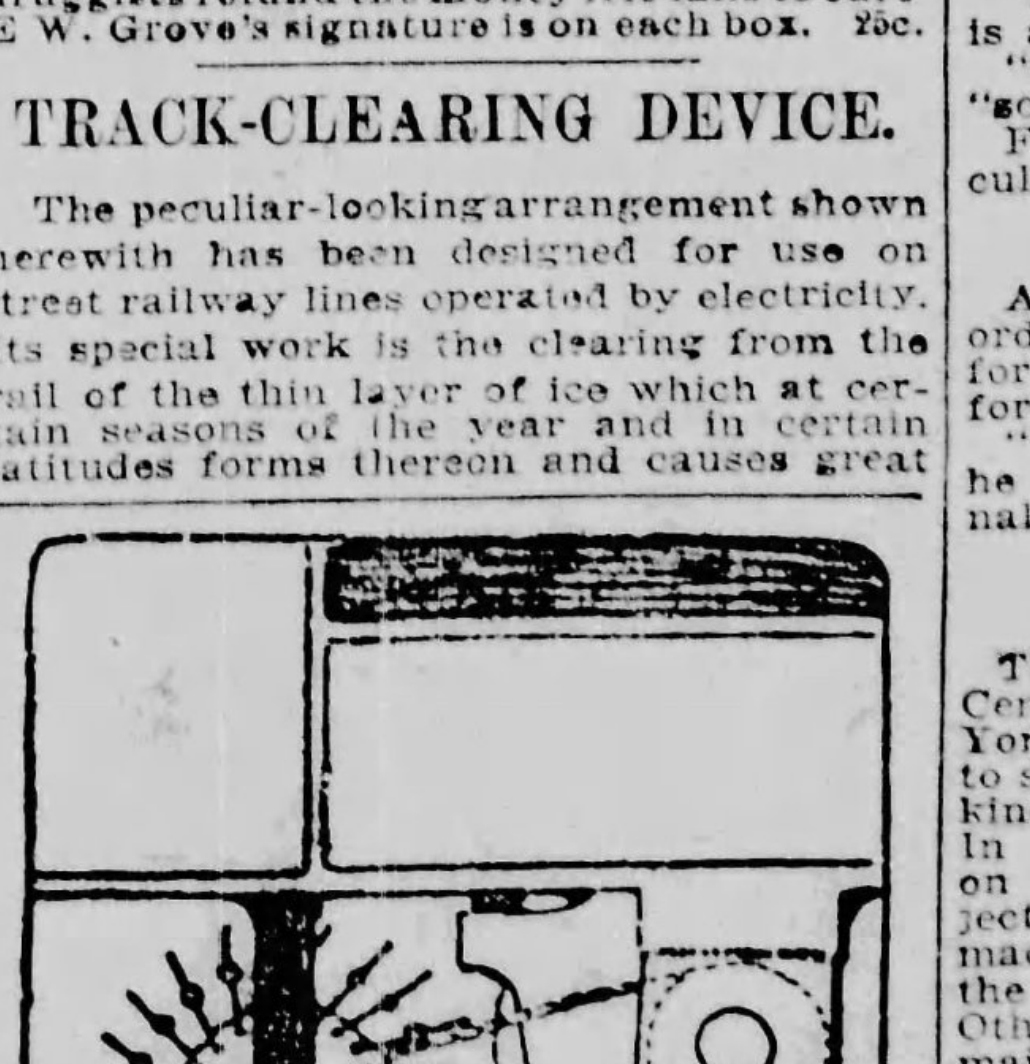
How to Prolong Life, by S. Marcus Rothschild, undertakes to tell how to live one hundred years. It has 130 excellent illustrations.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

TRACK-CLEARING DEVICE.

The peculiar-looking arrangement shown herewith has been designed for use on street railway lines operated by electricity. Its special work is the clearing from the rail of the thin layer of ice which at certain seasons of the year and in certain latitudes forms thereon and causes great difficulty in the operation of the road. As illustrated in the drawing the device is attached to the car directly in front of the forward wheels and above the rails, consisting of a pair of wheels mounted in bearings and provided with a series of short chains around their peripheries. These chains hang loose from their point of attachment, so that they will fly outward when rotated, and as the wheels are mounted close to the rail the free portions of the chains will strike against the coating of ice, breaking it away sufficiently to allow the car wheels to come in contact with the steel to complete the circuit. The wheels are rotated by a sprocket and chain gearing connected with the shaft of the forward wheels of the car. The principal advantage of this method of cleaning the rail seems to be that there is nothing to catch in the joints or switches along the road, as might be the case with a sliding cleaner or scraper.



A Difference.

"Yes, that is where he made a mistake," said McLean, referring to the latest act of stupidity on the part of McFarlane.

"I don't call such an acteion as that a mistake," replied old Cormack, dictatorially; "I call it a blunder."

"Well, it's all the same thing," returned McLean.

"No, you're wrong there," was Cormack's reply; "there's a good deal of difference between a blunder and a mistake."

"I should like to know what it is," anwered McLean skeptically.

"Well, suppose you went to call on some friend, put an old umbrella into the stand and took away a new one when you left, that would be a mistake; but suppose you put down a new one and brought away an old one, that would be a blunder, d'ye see?"

McLean admitted that there was a difference after all.—Buffalo Inquirer.

OCEAN CURRENTS.

United States Using Sealed Bottles to Study Them.

The United States government is making a concerted effort to obtain information concerning ocean currents by observing the conduct of sealed bottles thrown overboard to drift. The bottles are distributed by shipmasters who cooperate with the hydrographic office. Each bottle contains a printed blank on which is written the date, the latitude and longitude where it is set adrift. The blanks or bottle papers are printed with instructions in six languages, so that if the bottle be picked up by a sailor of whatever nationality he will readily understand enough of its object to write on the paper the date, the latitude and longitude of the spot where he finds it, and to forward it to some American consul, who, in his turn, will send it to the hydrographic office in Washington. Here the drift of the bottle as indicated by the filled-in blank will be projected on a bottle-paper chart. This system has been in operation for years, and the result is a series of charts, covered not with numberless criss-cross streaks, but with long lines running almost parallel with one another, showing how after each bottle floated into the path of an ocean river, it followed the stream as accurately as though the latter were enclosed in precipitous banks instead of being bounded merely by a medium of its own kind.

The voyages of the bottles are in many cases remarkable. Some travel slowly and remain years in the water. Others go swiftly to the spot where they are found and get back to Washington within a few weeks of their departure. Some are picked up in midocean. Some roll out on island beaches. Many are found on the mainland. One bottle thrown into the gulf stream November 16, 1896, was recovered March 26, 1898. In the meantime it floated 4,700 knots, its average daily drift being 9.5 knots. Another bottle made 4,500 knots between September, 1894, and May, 1897. Still another drifted 4,000 knots at the rate of 22.7 a day for the 181 days intervening between March 11 and September 8, 1897. The swiftest daily drift was made by a bottle thrown overboard from the steamship Frederik Hendrik, May 7, 1899. When it was picked up six days later it had traveled 190 miles, or over thirty-one miles a day.

Perhaps the most significant drift was that made by a bottle thrown overboard from L'Hirondelle, by the Prince of Monaco, who spends most of his time investigating ocean rivers. This bottle was cast adrift July 28, 1887, just off the Banks of Newfoundland. It was picked up October 8, 1894. Meanwhile it had floated eastward across the Atlantic toward the Bay of Biscay. It described a great circle skirting the coast of Spain, passing between the Canary Islands, under the shadow of the peak of Teneriffe, down past the Cape de Verde Islands and westward to the West Indies, where it brought up finally on San Salvador. It traveled 5,700 miles in 2,625 days. But it did more. It rediscovered America. That is, after going to Spain, it followed the route of Columbus, and it justified clearly the contention that he discovered America more by reason of a favoring current than by his skill as a navigator.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

AS A SUBSTITUTE.

Congressman—I tell you, sir, the people demand free sugar of Congress.

Senator—Pshaw! The people should be satisfied with the taffy we give them.—Chicago News.

ONE MAN'S VIEW.

"Do you believe in love at first sight, Chris?"

"Sure. If more men took a closer look they wouldn't fall in love."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HIS MORNING MEAL.

The teacher in the first grade was developing the word "breakfast." By way of introduction she addressed the class thus:

"What is the first meal you eat in the morning?"

"Oatmeal," promptly responded Johnny.—Chicago Bulletin.

FEMININE LOGIC.

They were both her friends, of course.

"Do you think," asked he, "that she is as old as she looks?"

"She tries not to look it," replied she, "so she must be."

Feminine perspicacity transcends masculine reasoning.—Indianapolis News.

HIS NOVEL CLAIM.

A white-haired man walked into the ordinary's office the other day and asked for a pension certificate. "What ground for a pension have you?" he was asked. "Why, when the engagement begun," he said, "I lost my head."—Atlanta Journal.

Favorite Food of the Cobra.

The keepers of the big cobras in the Central park menagerie and the New York Zoological garden do not find it easy to supply their venomous charges with the kind of food that they specially prefer. In their native land cobras live chiefly on smaller and less dangerous and objectionable snakes, and every effort is made to collect harmless snakes to satisfy the appetite of the imprisoned cobras. Other varieties of captive snakes are fed mainly on toads, mice and rabbits. English sparrows are also purchased for them.

MUST BE SHOWN.

Coffee Drinkers Require Proof.

When persons insist on taking some kind of food or drink that causes disease it is not fair to blame a Doctor for not curing them.

Coffee keeps thousands of people sick in spite of all the Doctor can do to cure them. There is but one way to get well. That is to quit coffee absolutely; a great help will be to shift over to Postum Food Coffee.

A case of this kind is illustrated by Mrs. E. Kelly, 233—8th Ave., Newark, N. J., who says, "I have been ailing for about eight years with bilious trouble and indigestion. Every doctor told me to give up coffee. I laughed at the idea of coffee hurting me, until about three years ago I was taken very bad and had to have a doctor attend me regularly.

The Doctor refused to let me have coffee, but prescribed Postum Food Coffee. I soon got to making it so well that I could not tell the difference in taste between Postum and the common coffee.

I began to improve right away and have never had a bilious spell since giving up coffee and taking on Postum. When I started I weighed 109 pounds now I weight 130. My friends ask what has made the change, and, of course, I tell them it was leaving off coffee and taking up Postum.

I know husband will never go back to the old fashioned coffee again. You can use my name if you print this letter for I am not ashamed to have the public know just what I have to say about Postum and what it has done for me."

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

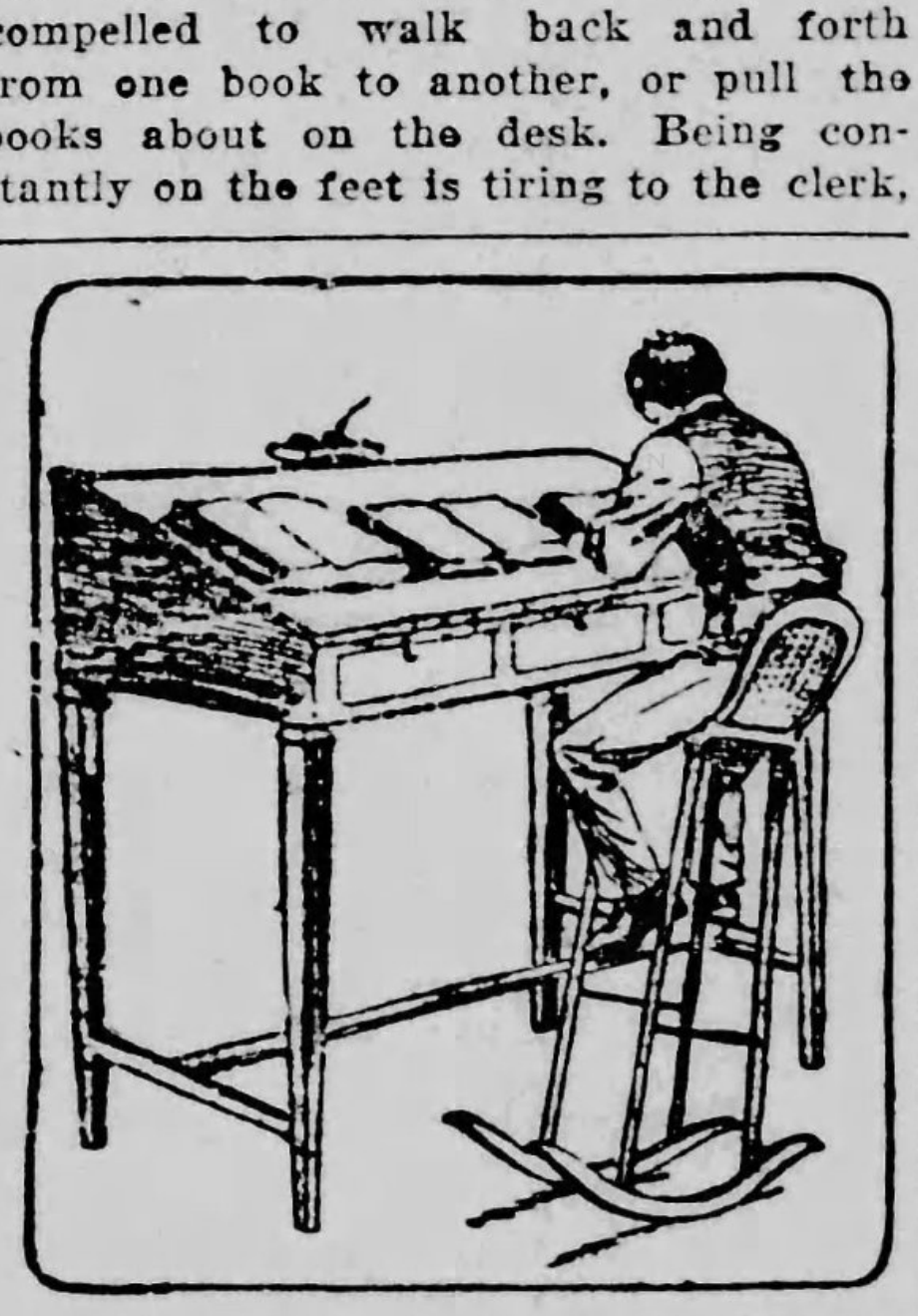
My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

BOOKKEEPERS' TILTING STOOL

Bookkeepers and other clerks who have to keep account or record books are constantly referring to and making entries in different books lying open on the desk before them, being either compelled to walk back and forth from one book to another, or pull the books about on the desk. Being constantly on the feet is tiring to the clerk, while the alternative is hard on the books as well. To ameliorate these conditions, is the purpose of the tilting stool here illustrated. The chair differs slightly in construction from the ordinary office stool, having in addition rockers at the bottom and a rounded seat on top. The rockers are mounted to tilt parallel with the front of the desk, with the ends curved downward, to limit the motion within certain bounds. To move the body from one side of the desk to the other the clerk transfers his weight to one side of the chair, either by leaning in the desired direction or supporting the body on the feet and varying the center of gravity. The seat provided is lower at the center than on the sides, and is broad enough to afford a nearly horizontal seat when the stool is at the center or either end of the desk. This arrangement has a great advantage over a seat mounted on a sliding car, inasmuch as the latter is cumbersome and expensive and also requires no little amount of energy to move the stool about.



QUARRELLING OVER AGE OF THE CHAIR

Canterbury and Hereford are at loggerheads over the chair of St. Augustine, but it is by no means certain that it is the chair of Augustine at all. In the history of the chair two things stand out:

(1) St. Augustine received seven bishops of the ancient British church at Stanford Bishop in A.D. 697.

(2) Tradition handed down from parish clerk to parish clerk at Stanford Bishop states that this piece of heart of oak was that whereon the great missionary from Rome to the Anglo-Saxons sat when he received the seven bishops.

The recent history of the chair has been told again and again. The late Mr. James Johnstone rescued it from an unknown fate. Having found its way into the lumber house of Stanford Bishop church it had passed into the sexton's possession, after a narrow escape from being broken up as firewood. Mr. Johnstone bought it; and Centerbury (through the agency of Mr. Bennett Goldney) acquired it. It was to have gone to the cathedral, which has already another "Augustine's chair"—that of Purbeck marble, whereon the archbishops are enthroned. But the Society of Antiquaries examined it, and one well-known member pronounced that it was not really the chair of St. Augustine, but a piece of Elizabethan furniture. Thereupon Dean Farrar felt bound to decline it. But there are still people who believe that it is the genuine chair. It is rudely constructed of solid oak, and Mr. James Johnstone, who discovered it, held that it corresponded in style and construction with a Roman solium, or chair of authority.

The Bishop of Hereford has now applied for the restoration of the chair to his diocese. Canterbury, which keeps it in its museum, is not inclined to yield.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Chinese Official Hoodooed by a Roof.

As an example of the superstition prevailing among those in authority in the Chinese empire, the following extract from the Hong Kong Daily Press is printed:

"The Tartar general of Canton has been troubled by an evil influence in his yamen which in one month caused the death of his wife and daughter, as well as of a former Tartar general. A fung shui professor was finally called in. He looked over the city, and decided the evil influence was the roof of the library of the government school for foreign languages. The roof, which was a peaked one, was at once removed, and is now being replaced by a flat one."

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Stock Diseases.

We have many requests, as our readers know, for information as to the diseases of horses and cattle. We advise all readers to obtain a copy of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse; also on Cattle, prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. It will not cost you anything. Write a letter to your congressman, and ask him to have it sent to you.—Editor Farmstead.

Jack Rabbits.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to tell P. D., Adoon, N. Y., that I was raised among the jack-rabbits, and could furnish him an unlimited supply, but if he turns them loose in that section he will thereby place himself on a par with the misguided individual who went to so much pains to introduce the English sparrow into this country, and who ought to have been hanged at least ten generations before he was born.—Subscriber, South Dakota.

Blackleg and Anthrax.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of the 6th inst. J. F. S., Lakeside, Neb., asks for information on blackleg and anthrax. With the latter I have never come in contact, but as to the blackleg, I can say all cases are alike, and all fatal. If an animal dies of blackleg, you will find the tissue between the skin and the flesh aerated and dark-colored, and a watery fluid will ooze from these spots, upon skinning. These places sometimes cover all of the forequarters and neck, and sometimes the flanks. The spore of the disease may be eaten with the food or drunk in water, and increases so fast that in a few hours there are millions, and the calf will lie down very naturally, but immediately struggle to get up but loses all use of its legs, which get cold in a few minutes from lack of circulation. I have opened scores, but have the first one to see in which there are any symptoms of disease anywhere but just under the skin, as above described; so, if "no two cases are alike," there has never been but one case of blackleg in his community. There is no cure.—N. W. C., Stearns, S. D.

To Cure Those Sheep.

Editor Farmstead:—To J. H., Port Angeles, Wash., and D. A. S., Howard, N. Y.: Give to your sheep spirits of turpentine, one pint to 50 head, once a day. I lost 50 head some years ago, and turpentine was the only thing that did any good. Feed it on bran or cotton seed.—C. E., Bald Knot, Ark.

Cow Peas.

Editor Farmstead:—Say to W. C. M., Mason, W. Va., that if the black cow peas are sown by the 15th of May, he may reasonably expect them ready to cut before September. They will continue to grow till frost comes and will usually make a growth of six inches or more.—H. B. S., Pruntytown, W. Va.

Care of Poultry.

Editor Farmstead:—If J. E. A., of Falso, Kan., will coop his hen-house tight under the eaves and fix it otherwise so that no draft will strike the chickens while on the roost, and keep the house clean, they will get well, provided they have plenty of coarse sand—and they will never have roup either.—S. H. C., Appleton City, Mo.

That Dehorned Bull.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell F. D., Wakita, Okla., that if he had used corrosive sublimate and red precipitate, equal parts, pulverized very fine instead of lime, he would have cured the animal, no doubt. Use an application of one ounce each of white vitriol, copperas and gunpowder in one quart of soft water, with one-half ounce carbolic acid, once a day. It will cure almost any bad sore. The latter should be used after the corrosive. The same will cure lumpy jaw. If the lumps have not opened, open with a sharp knife and put in a good charge of the first mixed powder and repeat until the lump sloughs out; then follow daily with the solution. This solution, if used, will cure any flesh-wound or old sores. I have known fistulas cured by it.—L. S. M., Berville, Mich.

To Heal Sores.

Editor Farmstead: I note many inquiries to heal sores. My remedy is carbolized sweet oil. I always get it at a drug store. It is a compound of sweet oil and carbolic acid. I think one-twelfth part of carbolic acid. It is good for man or beast. I have known it to heal sores where all other known remedies have failed. It will take out proud flesh without pain, and heal up with very little or no scar at all. The wound should be bound with a cloth saturated with the carbolized sweet oil. I would advise everybody to give it a trial.—G. B. K., Kreamer, Pa.

Warts.

Editor Farmstead: To J. M. O., Midland City: Take a waxed thread and tie close to the surface, in one knot; leave sufficient ends to grasp, and tighten each day until the wart is cut off; then wet daily with a strong solution of blue vitriol. Use a feather to apply it.—L. M. S., Berville, Mich.

Smut in Seed Wheat.

Editor Farmstead: I have killed smut in seed wheat both with lime and vitriol, and think lime is the cheaper way. Take fresh slacked lime and mix in the wheat until it shows white. Never mind to dampen the wheat; it will get damp in the ground. I have given this remedy to others who have used it effectually.—A. P. C., Mellette, S. D.

Lice on Stock.

Editor Farmstead: Insect powder, which can be purchased at any drug store, will destroy lice on animals and fowls. Dust it on well, so as to reach every insect. Dust two or three times, about a week apart, so as to kill the newly hatched ones. The same powder is excellent for bugs on squash, pumpkin and melon vines, also cabbage. Dust a little on and the bugs will soon leave. The plants must be watched and when they return, dust again, and you will save your vines.—Mrs. C. E. B., Menlo, Iowa.

Tuberculosis in Sheep.

Editor Farmstead: I have just lost another sheep and held a post mortem on it; a large, fat, 4-year-old ewe. The others have all been diseased in the lungs. This one was the liver and the case was plain tuberculosis. Can any one point out the remedy? The liver was filled with germ spots.—L. M. S., Berville, Mich.

Manure for Gardens.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one tell me if chicken manure is good for a garden? Which is the best barn yard manure for a garden?—A. V. G., Thayer, Neb.

Lumpy Jaw in Calves.

Editor Farmstead: Who can tell me what is the matter with my calves and what to do for them? When they are three or four weeks old their jaws swell up; some break and run, others do not. One will get hay in its mouth and cannot chew and swallow it; will get it so full that it can't hold its tongue in its mouth. I have to pull the hay out with my fingers so that it can eat. It eats milk mixed with shorts very easily.—Reader, Crescent, Iowa.

Grubs in Sheep.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to ask, through your paper, for a remedy for grubs in sheep's head and what to do for them. They run around in a circle and hold the head sideways. An answer would greatly oblige.—W. M. S., Halsey, Ore.

Mange in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—My horses are afflicted with a disease of the skin which everyone says is mange, but I can find no remedy which seems to do good. It appears first as a small pimple and on the end forms a scab. When this scab is removed there runs out a watery fluid, and at this period there is intense itching, especially if the animals have cause to sweat. Where these pimples appear the hair falls out. Generally, the front part of the animal is affected. If anyone can give a remedy it will be greatly appreciated.—F. P., Bathgate, N. D.

A Problem in Grafting.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone with experience tell me whether apples, peaches or pears can be successfully grafted on grape vines, and if so how it is done? Do they make long-lived trees, of good bearing quality, or do they die young?—M. E. B., Princeton, Ky.

Trouble With Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—We milk from cows, which are well fed, clean feed, and have good water. The milk seems nice and rich, and has good cream, until we get ready to churn. Then it foams very bad, tastes and smells very bitter and will not make butter at all. We have made butter to sell and all we could use until within the last two weeks. The cows have the same treatment and seem well and hearty. What is wrong and how can it be remedied?—L. M. E., Woodbine, Iowa.

Trouble With Hoofs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare that is lame in her front feet. There are lumps forming on the outside of her feet, at the edge of the hoof. The hoof is also dry and hard. Will someone please tell me through the Farmstead the cause, also a remedy.—J. H. C., Bulltown, Ky.

Fertilizer for Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone give a formula for the best fertilizer for Irish potatoes—also, the best method of cultivation?—J. D. H., McDaniel, Ga.

A Dog Malady.

Editor Farmstead:—Many valuable dogs of this neighborhood are suffering from a very peculiar malady. They are first afflicted with something similar to distemper. Then, after apparently recovering, they lose all control of locomotion. I have a dog so afflicted which, in attempting to walk, reels and staggers as if intoxicated. Will some one kindly tell me what is the matter and prescribe a cure.—L. R. C., Hinkleville, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know what is the matter with one of my horses. For the past month he has been very loose in the bowels, the passages are as thin as water most of the time. He was griped at one time. He does not seem to lose flesh and is bright; have been feeding corn and timothy hay. Will someone suggest a remedy?—Old Subscriber, Bloomingdale, O.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader give me advice about my horse? He has a lump growing on his upper lip, next to his teeth. I have cut it open and it has green, thick water in it. He is 5 years old, has good life, and is in tolerably fair condition. After cutting the lump it grows together, and then the same stuff forms in it again. I have cut it three times and it is now as big as a large ball. It bleeds a great deal when cut.—C. W. G., Climax, Kan.

Broom Corn Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to H. E. B.'s question in The Blade of Feb. 20: As to best kind of seed, plant Tennessee evergreen, about 12 pounds to the acre, in drills, using good corn land. Begin cultivating as soon as you can. Sometimes it may do well to harrow before it is large enough to plow; keep the weeds and grass down with the hoe until large enough to bear the ground thrown to it. Plow as you would corn.

When ready to gather, break two rows together, walking backward between the rows, take hold of the stalk with your right hand at your hip; catch above with the left; bend it to your left, holding it with your right so it will break at your right hand; then change to left. That will place the brush so you will have a stage to lay it on as you gather it. Do not let it take any rain, or many dews, after cutting. Haul in, and take the seed off; then spread it out under cover on scaffolding, until cured. You will have nice green brush.—F. W. T., Sandoval, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Tennessee Evergreen is the best broom corn seed to plant, about one bushel to eight acres. It will grow in black or clay ground. The latter makes a finer quality but black ground makes heavier broom corn. Three acres of black ground will raise about a ton of good broom corn. In black ground, plant the rows thirty inches apart. In clay ground, plant thirty-six inches apart. Drill it with a one-horse drill. Be sure and have the seed attachment on the drill. Plant it about the same time you would field corn. Do not let it get red or it will not make nice brooms. Table about thirty-three inches high by bending the stalks over each other.

Cut it seven or eight inches from the brush. Leave in the field one-half day and no more. Bind with a stalk the same as you would wheat. Then clean it, and put it on slats about three inches deep. Have the slats five or six inches apart. Stir it every four or five days. I have raised broom corn for thirty years.—R. B., Dayton, Ind.

That Founder Cure.

Editor Farmstead:—I never tried the founder cure on a case of four years' standing, but I think that it would help the case. A pint of water is sufficient, or enough to dissolve the alum; or you can pulverize the alum and give it in the feed. I never give more than one dose to a horse that has just been foundered. If you give, say, a tablespoonful of alum in feed occasionally, you will never have foundered horses.—W. M. D., West Point, Ind.

Self-Milking Cow.

Editor Farmstead: If H. G. D., Cave Creek, N. C., will take a common horse bridal with a smooth bit and put it on his cow, he will have no more trouble with her milking herself. We have a cow that has a bridle on that has been on over a year. She can eat anything with it on. We tried several different remedies, but none did any good till we tried the bridle, and it works to perfection.—J. W. C., Paneto, Ind.

Warts on Horse.

Editor Farmstead: I have a horse seven years old, which has what seem like three seed warts on his breast. I have been putting on tar, but it does not seem to cure. Then, when I get one out, the others come in again. Will some one inform me through your paper what to do and oblige an old reader?

Also, I have a horse that has a dry, hacking cough, which at times seems to slacken and then seems to go to her head and soon discharges. It seems to affect her worse after a hard draw.—J. M. F., Belvidere, N. Y.

Wart on Colt's Eye.

Editor Farmstead: For that wart on a colt's eye, if it protrudes far enough out to admit of it, get silk cord and tie around the wart as close to the skin as possible and draw the cord tight. I took one off a horse's neck as large as my thumb and one off a colt's eye the same way, with no bad results.—W. M. D.

SELECTION OF CATTLE.

For the Various Uses to Which They Are to Be Put.

The selection of cattle best suited for their intended use is of great importance to feeders and dairymen, and it is even more important to breeders of either beef or dairy cattle. For the purpose of presenting in a simple and graphic way some information concerning the differences between good and inferior animals and the extent to which certain desirable qualities affect their value for beef and dairy utility, the United States department of agriculture has had prepared and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 143, entitled Conformation of Beef and Dairy Cattle. It was prepared by Andrew M. Soule, Professor of Agriculture, and Vice Director of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The author has endeavored to define as nearly as possible the ideals that should be kept in view in pursuing the business and to point out as far as possible the relation of these standards to the economic side of animal industries. By diagrams, descriptions, and suitable illustrations he has given the information necessary to enable the stock feeder, the breeder, the farmer, or the dairyman to become a competent judge of cattle by sight and touch.

Beef and dairy cattle are considered together because stronger contrasts can be drawn and differences can be shown more clearly.

The bulletin is for free distribution and will be sent to any address on application to senators, representatives, and delegates in congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Facts Regarding Rye.

The writer considers rye next in importance to the root crop. It is nothing uncommon for rye here to yield forty bushels to the acre, and if the ground is properly prepared and good seed well put in there is no failure. Rye will live through winters that will kill every wheat and clover plant.

Rye has so many friends in Sheboygan county, Wis., that great pains have been taken to get the best varieties. Grains of my rye are much larger than wheat. A bushel and a half is none too much for an acre, especially if land is full of weed seeds. This rye was grown on reclaimed swamp land and will yield about forty bushels to the acre. The ground was lightly manured with coarse horse manure.

Rye can be sown in August or any time before the ground freezes. I have seen good crops of rye where the grain was sown so late that the plants could hardly be seen above ground until the next spring. I sowed grass seed on rye two weeks before we could get on the land with a team. If rye is not sowed by September 20 wait until the ground is about to freeze up.

One who has land infested with Canada thistles will find great satisfaction in sowing rye thick and early. Some sow rye here in July and pasture it so it can not joint, then harvest a crop the next year. Our millers are making very fine white flour from our new varieties of rye.

Some of our fattest horses in this country last spring were wintered on rye straw and water, with a few carrots. The unthreshed rye was run through a cutting machine and the carrots through a slicer, and the whole put together and mixed twelve hours before being fed.

Sow rye once and you will sow it again. Many of the small farmers and some large ones thresh the rye with flails, bind the straw into bundles and sell it for more money than the grain will bring. Rye that has been kept dry will grow when two years old.—Correspondence Prairie Farmer.

HER LITTLE PRAYER.

Comptroller-elect Edward M. Grout told a pretty little Christmas story a few days ago.

He said that a little girl relative of his was visiting her grandmother on Thanksgiving day. Already the child had begun to speculate on what Santa Claus would bring her at Christmas time, and as children—especially girls—will do, when they are at the home of an indulgent friend, she began to rummage through closets and drawers.

In the course of her investigation she came upon a brand-new white muff. It was the very thing she had wanted, and she knew that Santa Claus' chief purchasing agent—grandma—had bought it.

Taxed with it, grandma admitted the truth.

"But," she said, "you must forget all about it until Christmas day."

That night as she was going to bed the child astonished her by adding this to her evening prayer:

"Please God, make me forget all about the little white muff Santa Claus is to bring."—New York Times.

On His Way Home.

Towne—He's a splendid musician, but he drinks entirely too much.

Browne—I can understand that. I suppose his musical instinct will not allow him to skip a bar.—Philadelphia Press.

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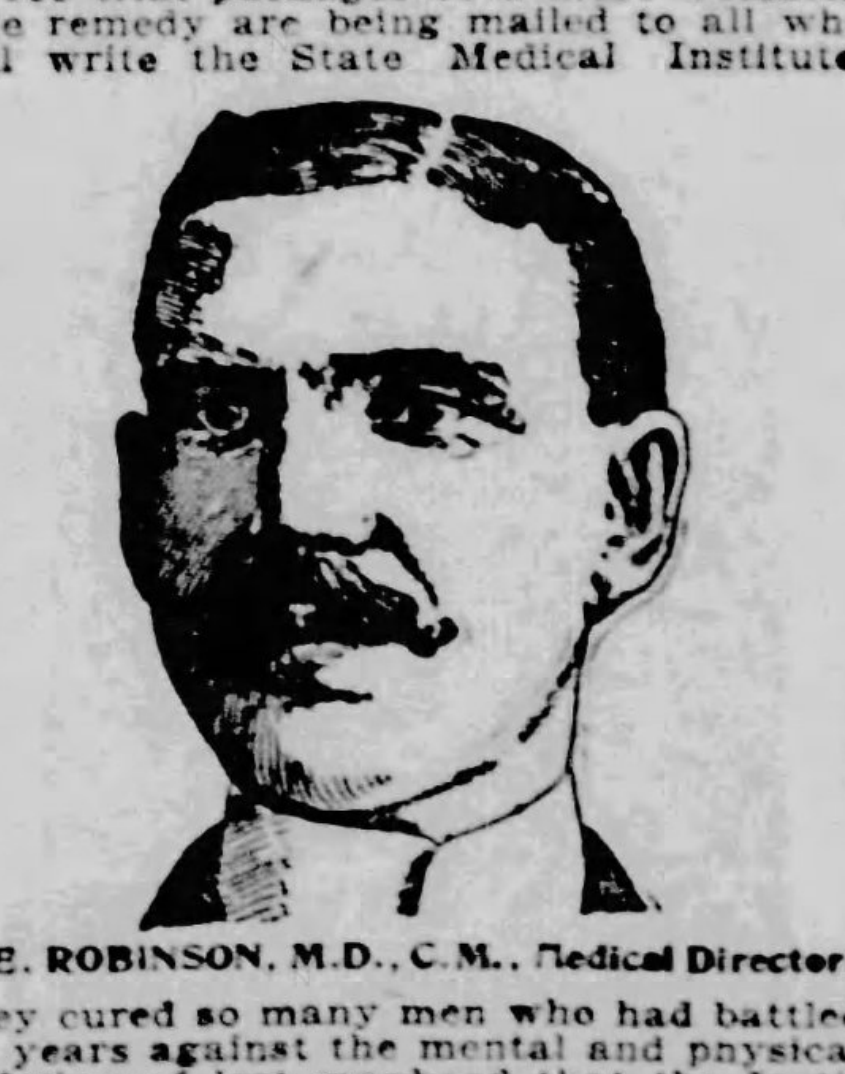


A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1139 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Miscellaneous.

G. F. D., Kreamer, Pa.: We can not reprint those poems of Riley.

L. B., Valeria, Iowa: The District of Columbia contains 60 square miles.

J. E. C., Mt. Vernon, Ill.: Gasoline will remove grease spots from clothing.

F. W., Bliss, N. Y.: We can not print rules governing free delivery carriers.

G. W. E., Moundsville, W. Va.: We have not a set of his works, and can not answer, unfortunately.

W. J. F., Branchville, Ala.: The compass needle does not change position in crossing the equator.

J. A. T., Hilgard, Ore.: February 2 is "groundhog day," though there is no truth in the childish superstition.

J. W. M., Brinton, Mich.: There are no national holidays. All are made so by state legislatures, not by Congress.

W. S. T., Coon Rapids, Iowa: There is no pillar of salt in existence that is supposed to be the remains of Lot's wife.

J. B., Osceola, Ill.: In Bureau of Blade of January 23 we printed a sketch of the life of D. R. Locke—"Nasby." Please refer to it.

U. M. H., Medford, Ore.: We have not the facts in the case, and have no faith in the trustworthiness of the publication you mention.

C. S. T., Colby, Wis.: We doubt if any one knows anything about the time and place of the first railway accident in America.

S. H., Hudson, Ind.: The law regarding the mutilation of coins makes no exception whatever. We published the section in full a few weeks ago.

C. B., Deep Valley, W. Va.: There is probably no pulpit orator to-day in America equal to Beecher. As to your other query, how can we tell?

B. H. S., Grant, O.: For information about centralizing township schools in Ohio, write to the "Commissioner of Common Schools, Columbus, Ohio."

J. B. M., Mars Hill, N. C.: The fashion now is for ladies to wear the engagement ring on the wedding finger—that next to the little finger of the left hand.

J. G., South Bend, Ind.: Unfortunately we do not deal in plans for houses. There are plenty of cheap architectural publications that contain what you want.

H. T. B., Fairfield, Neb.: Science does not attempt any answer to your question, as the immortality of the soul can not be proved by scientific processes.

C. H. T., Burns Mill, Tenn.: There are several persons working on wireless telephony, on the same principle as wireless telegraphy, but none have succeeded yet.

J. L. F., Blithedale, N. C.: You must remember that the government at Washington has no constitutional right to interfere in such a case. That is why there was none.

P. L. D. C., Piqua, O.: The Mammoth cave of Kentucky, was discovered in 1809 by a hunter in pursuit of a bear, but we can not find the hunter's name—nor does it matter much.

M. J. P., Gillespieville, O.: We know nothing about the person. The world has been full of ignorant pretenders of that class, and is now, assuming what are really Divine powers.

L. C., Blencoe, Iowa: The belief in the madstone is simply a popular error. Hydrophobia is a germ disease, and can only be combated by serum injections. The so-called madstones are worthless.

N. E. C., Pioneer, Mo.: There was such a woman as Barbara Freitchie, living in Frederick, Md., but it seems to be clear that the incident on which Whittier wrote his famous poem never took place.

M. E. M., Nashville, Ind: No one knows what particular thing, if anything, led Irving to write Rip Van Winkle. He was an author, employed in authorship, and probably evolved the story out of his imagination.

H. P., Ingraham, Ill.: Senator Depew's new wife was a Miss May Palmer, a young lady of American parentage, who was born and has lived all her life in Paris. We are unable to give the details as to her ancestry.

H. V. S., Macomb, Ill.: July 1, 1901, there were 312,177,366 acres of surveyed and 601,919,608 acres of unsurveyed public lands in all the states and territories. Much of it is unfit for agriculture, but there are many thousand acres of good land.

M. C., Williamsburg, O.: Postage stamps have the heads of the early Presidents, chosen by the Postmaster General when a new issue of stamps is made. When postal cards were introduced, the then Postmaster General put Jefferson's head on them, and it has so remained.

J. C. B., Kirkland, Wash., says he was born in Staffordshire, and that the statement, made in a recent reply about "Surnames" is not correct. It was that some Staffordshire miners have not adopted surnames as yet. This statement was taken by us from the new American cyclopedia.

F. H. F., El Dorado Springs, Mo.: Lists of prefixes and suffixes are given in all large dictionaries, with their meanings. There are also school books on English etymology which give them. Get a bookseller to send for a list of the latter to some wholesale bookseller.

W. H. C., West Milton, O.: We have not the list of Jeff. Davis' bondsmen. The editor of the Bureau has a perpetual almanac to tell the day of the week on a given date, and he has an English work which tells the dates of Easter for two centuries, to answer such queries.

A. B. L., Corry, Pa.: Washington was born on February 11, 1732. In 1752, the British parliament, adopted the Gregorian calendar. The dates were then eleven days out of their true place, so by law Sept. 3 of that year was called the 14th. And, of course, Washington's birthday was called the 22d, to make it correct.

A. L. W., Crabbottom, Va.: The census figures give no information on that point.

G. R., Adrian, Ill.: The process of tanning large hides is too complicated for us to describe. Besides, it would be of no value to our readers, who can buy better leather cheaper than an amateur could make it.

L. E. H., Auburn, Ky.: A route is laid out along certain roads for a rural mail route. Mail will be delivered by the carrier to every one who puts up a proper box on those roads. If he does not live on that road, he can put up a box on it, and go daily for his mail. Write to your Congressman about the mode of receiving free delivery in your section.

A. C. D., Coralville, Iowa: Una is a lovely lady in Spenser's poem, the Faerie Queen, intended as a personification of Truth. The name Una signifies "one," and refers to the singleness of purpose characteristic of truth. A lion was represented as walking by her side, subdued by the power of truth and stainless womanhood. We do not recall the other name.

G. T., Lane's Bottom, W. Va.: The Dankhobors are a fanatical Russian sect of the Greek church, who, among other things, think it wrong to pay taxes or to marry, the men and women living promiscuously. Because they were not allowed to follow out their ideas, a number of them emigrated to northwestern Canada, where they are again in trouble with the government.

W. S., Deshler, O.: Chicago's railroads are: Santa Fe Route, B. & O., Burlington Route, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Northwestern, Chicago & Western Indiana, Chicago Great Western, C., Ind. & Louisville, C., Mil. & St. Paul, the Rock Island, C., C., C. & St. L., Erie, Grand Trunk, Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, P., C., C. & St. L., Wabash, and Wisconsin Central—22 in all.

W. F., Chesaning, Mich.: The bayberry, or wax myrtle, is a shrub growing near the seacoast in the United States. The dry berries are covered with a grayish wax, which is obtained by putting the berries, in muslin sacks, into boiling water. The wax melts, rises, and is skimmed off. This wax is used for the same purposes as beeswax. The shrub is cultivated in Europe and Algeria for the wax.

Croatan.

"Will you please tell me the meaning of the word 'Croatan,' the word found carved on a tree after the disappearance of Raleigh's last colony?"—W. C. P., Holly, Ga.

No one knows what it was intended to mean. It might have been the Indian name of a locality, or the name of a tribe of red men.

Ark of the Covenant.

"What became of the ark of the covenant?"—J. E. S., Snowville, Va.

No one knows. The Jewish historians, if they knew what finally became of it and the vessels used in the temple worship, did not include this information in their history of the captivity.

Reading Postal Cards.

"Has a postmaster the right to read postal cards as they pass through his office?" N. B. M., Coy, Mo.

The postmaster has the right to read postal cards, to see that no improper or abusive language is used, that would render them unmailable; but he is not allowed to speak of the contents of the writing.

Why Water Won't Burn.

"Why is it that water, being composed of hydrogen and oxygen, does not burn itself up, as hydrogen is inflammable and oxygen supports combustion?"—Inquirer, Slate, Kan.

When hydrogen and oxygen are burned together, water results. Water is the ashes of the combustion, and will no more burn than will ashes themselves. It is the result of a chemical combination.

Cruiser Charleston.

J. O., Evans, Colo.: The Charleston was a protected cruiser, 9,600 tons displacement, 22 knots, engines of 21,000 horse power, costing $2,740,000. She was 424 feet long and 66 feet broad. She struck on a rock in the Philippines, and before the salvage expedition could reach her from Manila she slipped off into deep water, where she will remain.

Webster's Speller.

Editor Question Bureau:—In answer to B. M., Beatville, Ky., will say the article he calls for, "Glances at the Metropolis," does not appear in Webster's elementary spelling book. Neither does this quotation, "It makes a difference whose ox is gored," appear in the fable of "The Partial Judge." The above piece is in the elementary spelling book, but does not contain the quotation, which was asked for some time ago. I have an Elementary in good condition. The preface is written by William G. Webster, and is dated, New York, 1860.—G. W. R., Shawnee, Tenn.

It seems there was an edition of the Elementary speller in which the quotation was given in the fable. E. G. D. H., Coquille, Ore., sends a copy of the fable as it appears in his Webster's Elementary. The reply of the farmer is:

"I perceive, sir, it makes a difference whose ox is gored. If you were as ready to do justice as to exact it from others, I should have no cause to complain for the loss of my property."

Pronunciations.

H. L., Yale, Ill.: The name of Alboin, the Lombard King, is pronounced Al-bo-in, accent on first syllable.

The name of Diocletian, the Roman emperor, is Dy-o-klee-shan, accent on third.

The name of Sophocles, the Greek poet, is pronounced Sof-o-kleez, accent on first.

The name of Demosthenes, the Athenian orator and general, is Dee-mos-then-eez, accent on second.

The name of Laestrygones, Homer's race of cannibal giants, is Liss-try-go-neez, accent on second.

The name of Procopius, the Byzantine historian, is Pro-ko-pe-us, accent on second.

Belisarius, the name of the Byzantine general, is pronounced Bell-is-say-re-us, accent on third.

The name of Trebonius, the Roman politician and general who conspired against Caesar, is Tree-bo-ne-us, accent on second.

Thrasimund is Thras-e-moond, accent on first; Horsa is Hor-sa, accent on first, a in last as in father; Fredegunda is Fred-ee-gun-da, accent on third; Vortigern is Vor-te-girn, accent on first; and Olympian is O-lim-pe-an, accent on second.

Comenius.

"Please give a short biography of Comenius."—B. R., Lodge, Tenn.

John Amos Comenius was a Czech, his real name being Komensky, which he Latinized into Comenius. He was born in Moravia in 1592, died in 1671. He studied in Heidelberg, and was a teacher from 1614 to 1620, when, in a general persecution of Protestants, he lost all his fortune. From 1632 he was pastor of a sect of Bohemian Brethren at Lissa and in Poland. In 1641 he was invited to England to reform the schools, in which he did not succeed, owing to civil dissensions. He then applied himself to the organization of a system for the Swedish schools, though residing at Elbing, West Prussia. Returning to Lissa in 1654, he again lost all his fortune, manuscripts and books by war in 1657, and spent the remainder of his life in Holland. As a school reformer he was the forerunner of Rousseau, Basedow and Pestalozzi.

Col. Ingersoll.

M. L. W., Richmond, Kan.: Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., 1833, his father being a Congregational minister. The family moved to Wisconsin and then to Illinois. Ingersoll studied law and opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill., removing in 1857 to Peoria. In 1862 he became colonel of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general for Illinois. He was a supporter of James G. Blaine, and made his nominating speech in the national convention of 1876. His law practice increasing, he settled in New York, where he died. He was the most noted agnostic of his day, and remained so at the time of his death, all stories to the contrary notwithstanding.

To Our Friends.

The number of queries has so greatly increased that, as will be seen by last week and to-day's issues, we have been obliged to answer in the briefest manner possible. Many of the questions under the head of "Miscellaneous" to-day would have been more interesting had the question been given, and answered more fully. But we can't take any more space than is now used, and so we must shorten up the answers. We wish our friends would keep in mind that they should not ask questions the answers to which are not of interest to the bulk of our readers. Especially don't ask where to get things—books, poems, genealogies, and so on. The editor is not allowed to give addresses, so such questions are futile. All he can do is to tell you to get a bookseller to hunt it up. Nor are the mass of our readers desirous of becoming rural mail carriers; so telling all about the examination, duties, and so on are of no interest.

Oceanic and Celtic.

W. H. B., Bandon, Ore.: The dimensions of the steamer Oceanic are: Length, 704 feet; breadth, 68 feet; depth, 49 feet. This is the largest vessel afloat. Those of the Celtic are: Length, 700 feet; breadth, 75 feet; depth, 49 feet.

Roosevelt's Ancestry.

F. S., Youngstown, O.: President Roosevelt is descended in direct line from Claas Martinsen Van Roosevelt, one of the first Dutch colonists of New York, who came from Holland with his wife, Jannetze Thomas, in 1651. In all, eight generations of Roosevelts have lived in New York.

The President's mother was Miss Martha Bullock, who came of the old Southern family of Bullock. The founder of this family came to this country from Scotland in the middle of the 17th century. Although the President's name is from Holland, he is in almost equal parts Dutch, French, Irish and Scotch.

The Morris Style.

W. S., Perch, N. C.: William Morris was not the originator of any particular style of printing, but he was a strong advocate of good taste and art, in both printing and binding books. It is hard nowadays to make people understand that not very long ago books were very ugly in printing, binding and illustration. A quotation from Mr. Joseph Pennell will illustrate the reform inaugurated by William Morris: "In Morris's book, on the contrary, there is perfect unity in the type itself, there is perfect beauty in the way it is put on the page, and yet only one character is used." Mr. Morris had a peculiar fondness for medieval art, and his work shows this leaning strongly.

Boone in Missouri.

J. A. S., Eholm, Neb.:

Daniel Boone died in Flanders, Calloway county, Missouri, where he was first buried. In 1845, twenty-four years after his death, the body of Daniel Boone and that of his wife also were moved, by decree of the state of Kentucky, to Frankfort, the capital of that state. We are unable to learn when Boone located his grant of 850 acres.

Coal on Liners.

"How much coal does an Atlantic liner burn during a voyage between New York and Liverpool?"—S. R., Iola, Kan.

There is such a great difference in steamers, both in size and coal consumption, that it is almost impossible to say how much a vessel burns, unless the steamer is specified, and the exact trip. There is also as great a variation in the number of tons in a carload. It may be roughly estimated that high-speed steamers use from from 2 to 3 tons of coal per hour, and a carload of coal may be anywhere from 15 to 50 tons.

United States Mail.

T. J. C., Colfax, Ind.: The United States has no independent systems for transporting its mails, but works in connection, largely, with regularly established common carriers. These may be railroads, steamboat lines, stage routes, or any other means of public conveyance; and the mail travels in anything from a first-class palace mail car to a man's hat. When no lines of common carriers run, the mails are carried by special contracts, and this is called the Star Route service. The latest development in the mail service is the rural free delivery, by which mail is carried direct to people living in the country.

The Mississippi.

"I have heard it stated that the Mississippi river is two miles higher at its mouth than at its source. Please give particulars."—J. W. H., Fordsville, Ky.

We are unable to understand this question, and would like to have it made plainer. We would not like to think that one one would make the statement in earnest that a river is two miles higher at its mouth than at its source—that is, in the ordinary sense. This conveys the meaning that the water in the Mississippi, in passing from its source to its mouth, has run up hill for two miles. The water of the Mississippi is said to have peculiar properties, but we do not believe the power of defying the law of gravitation is one of them.

Deepest Seas.

R. C., Delphi, Ind.:

The deepest sounding ever made was by the United States cable survey steamer Nero, in 1900, while surveying a route for a cable to the Philippines. Near the island of Guam in north latitude 12 degrees, 43 minutes, 15 seconds, and longitude 145 degrees, 49 minutes east the enormous depth of 31,614 feet, or but 66 feet less than 6 miles, was found.

Civil Service Examinations.

J. L., Lincolnville, Pa.: If you want to aspire to any position in the classified civil service, write a letter to "Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C." Tell him for what position you desire to be examined, and ask him to state time and place of examination. Also ask him to please send you a circular of information. This is our invariable reply to all queries of this sort. This department is not an employment bureau.

Cerium.

A.K., Klamath Falls, Ore.: We know of no metal named "ceritin." Possibly you mean cerium. This is one of the rare metals, and was discovered in 1803. It is most commonly found associated with lanthanum and didymium is a mineral called cerite, and sometimes in other minerals. The salts of these rare metals are used chiefly in making the mantles for Welsbach gas burners, though those of cerium have a limited use in medicine and the arts. If you have there a mine of cerite, it should be fairly valuable, if the mineral is plenteous. As for the price, we know nothing of that. You must correspond with some manufacturer who uses it. Cerium is reduced to the metallic state with difficulty. It is as soft as lead, and has a color between iron and lead.

The Cabinet.

A. A. S., Dunbridge, O.: The President's cabinet is: John Hay, secretary of state; Leslie M. Shaw, treasury; Elihu Root, war; John D. Long, navy; E. A. Hitchcock, Interior; James Wilson, agriculture; H. C. Payne, pastmaster general; P. C. Knox, attorney general.

The Mosquito Coast.

F. D., Weston, O.: The natives of the coast of Costa Rica were known to the early explorers as the Moscoes. About 1650, a Dutch slave ship, homeward found from Senegambia, and driven out of her course, was wrecked on the coast of Costa Rica. Many of the negro slaves escaped, who were hospitably received by the Moscoes, and given a tract of land along the Sandy river. The Indians and blacks gradually amalgamated, and from this strange mixture sprang the mongrel people known as the Mosquito Indians, which spread over the whole shore, from Cape Honduras on the north to Bluefields on the south. This strip of coast came to be known as the Mosquito Coast. The word is probably a corruption of Mosco.

An Optical Illusion.

"Why is it that the moon appears larger at the horizon than on other parts of its journey?"—F. L. L., Leatherwood, Pennsylvania.

The appearance is due to two things—first, an optical illusion. When the moon is near the horizon, we see it past trees, or hills, or buildings, and compare, unconsciously, its apparent magnitude with theirs, which makes it appear larger. Second, when the moon is near the horizon, we see it through many more miles of dense atmosphere than when it rides high in the heavens, and hence its color, instead of being silver, is often a reddish orange; and it appears wider from side to side than in the opposite direction.

The Armada.

"Kindly tell me the loss of life the English sustained in the battle with the Spanish Armada in 1858, and also the loss of life when Drake, in 1587, entered the harbor of Cadiz."—A. V. R., Hood River, Ore.

The English loss in the battle with the Spanish Armada, in 1588, was one small ship and about 100 men; while the Spanish losses were 40 ships and 10,185 men. Drake captured 100 Spanish vessels in the harbor of Cadiz in 1587, but we can not find the figures of loss of life.

First Postmaster General.

In The Blade of Feb. 6 it is stated that Samuel Osgood was the first Postmaster General of the United States, and history says that Benjamin Franklin was. Please state which is correct."—W. E. W., Caruthersville, Mo.

The Blade is correct. The office of Postmaster General of the United States was not established until the adoption of the constitution. Washington was the first President, and he appointed Samuel Osgood the first incumbent of that office. Benjamin Franklin was made superintendent of the postoffice for the colonies by the British government, and in July, 1775, he was appointed by the Second Continental Congress "Postmaster General of the United Colonies." Well, when we are asked, as we were in the case you quote, "Who was the first Postmaster General of the United States?" we answered it correctly. We were not asked who was the first postmaster general of the colonies.

Effectual Justice.

Omaha Bee.

Eighty officials convicted of embezzling public funds have been beheaded in Korea. The rulers of that country take no chances with the pardoning power.

FREE TO THE SICK

To demonstrate the value of my new scientific discovery, I will diagnose your case and prescribe **free of all charge** a new home treatment which **is positively guaranteed to cure.** I will also send you a free copy of my new book entitled "**How to be cured and how to cure others.**" The treatment cures you, the book tells you how. Write me to-day and tell me in confidence the leading symptoms of your disease and be restored to health and strength. My treatment acts like magic. Hundreds cured in a single night. Address **Prof. Thos. F. Adkin.** Office 100 M Rochester, N. Y.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CHANGE OF LIFE

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer,

President German Relief Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.

MRS. E. SAILER.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering,—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since,—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your **Vegetable Compound** in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—MRS. E. SAILER, 736½ Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Sailer derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief yet it is all true as stated in her letter published above at her own request.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Sailer's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

No other person can give such helping advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for none have had such a great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

A Husband's Advice.

Mrs. Witherby—Dear, the men have come to put in the telephone.

Witherby—All right. Let 'em put it in.

Mrs. Witherby—But where do you think it would better go?

Witherby—I don't care. Anywhere to suit you.

Mrs. Witherby—But where do you think would be the best place?

Witherby (carefully going over the whole matter in his mind, after a moment's thought)—I should put it back of these stairs, in the hall.

Mrs. Witherby—Oh, dear, no. That would never do. Why, suppose burglars——

Witherby—You weren't thinking of putting it upstairs, were you?

Mrs. Witherby—Well, it would be so handy up there, and then if burglars——

Witherby—Nonsense!

Mrs. Witherby—Then why don't you suggest a place?

Witherby (dryly)—I have.

Mrs. Witherby—But a decent place.

Witherby—Look here; you settle this matter yourself. I don't care where you put that telephone. You can hang it on the roof, put it in the laundry or on the front door, if you want to.

Mrs. Witherby (haughtily)—There! I knew that's the way you would act. I have to decide every single thing about this house, and I'm sick and tired of having such a helpless man as you are for a husband.

Witherby—You ought to have married an electrician or a house decorator. Haven't I told you what I thought?

Mrs. Witherby—Well, why don't you think of some other place, instead of standing round like a dummy?

Witherby— (getting angry)—You are a wonder! First I told you to decide the matter for yourself, and then, when you insisted on my advice, I gave it to you at once. Now you are abusing me just because I've got strength of mind enough to stick by what I said.

Mrs. Witherby—I don't care! You are perfectly useless.

Witherby (resigned)—All right; I am. Here comes the telephone man. Say, where's the best place to put that machine?

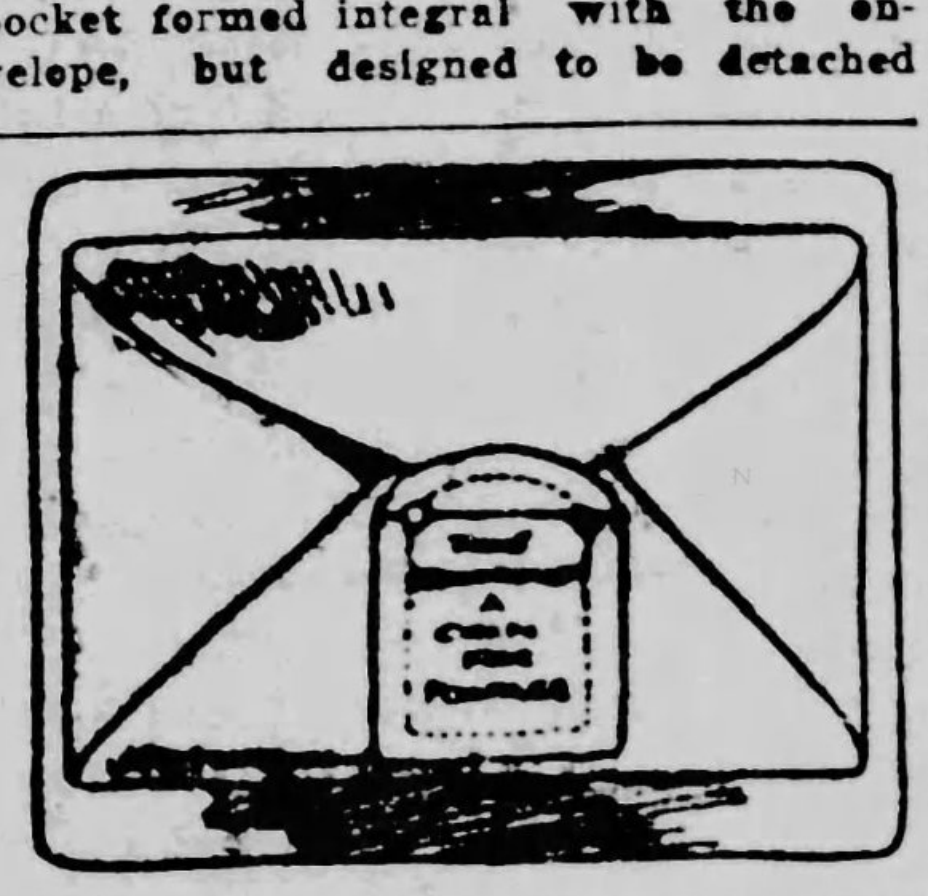
Telephone Man—I should say, sir, in the hall, back of these stairs.

Mrs. Witherby (calmly)—Of course that's the best place. But I'll know better next time than to think of consulting you about anything!

Exit Witherby, whistling violently.—Smart Set.

POCKET ATTACHMENT FOR ENVELOPES

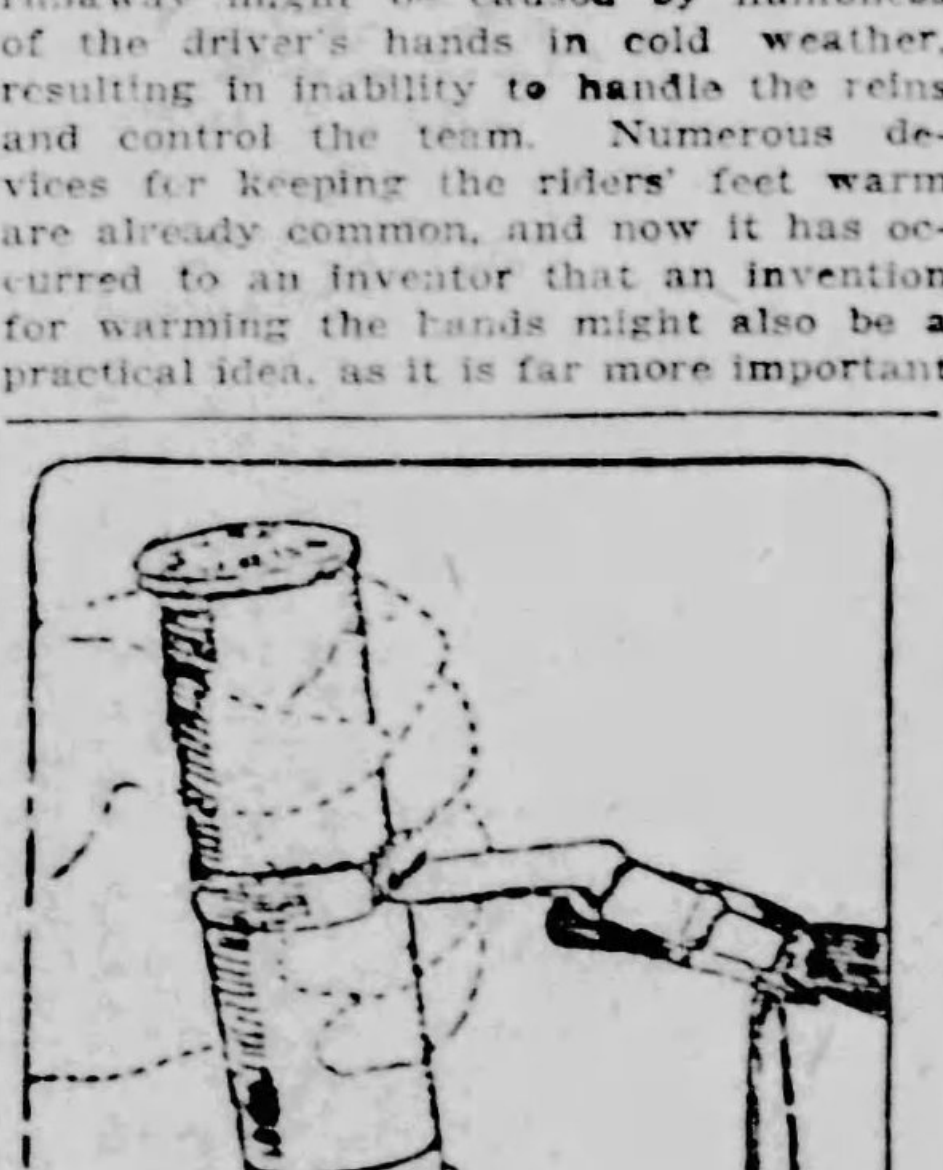
It is well understood that in the country and out-of-the-way places, and, in fact, sometimes in the city, it is often difficult to obtain postage stamps. To obviate the inconvenience it has been proposed to provide an envelope with a pocket formed integral with the envelope, but designed to be detached therefrom by the postmaster to obtain access to the money enclosed. This adds materially to the cost of the envelope and necessitates the purchase of that particular kind in order to derive the benefit of the pocket. Ingenuity has provided an invention which attains the same result, but seemingly in a better way. It consists of a flat piece of paper of the relative size and shape shown in the picture. This paper is gummed around the edges and may be secured to the envelope by moistening it, the proper coin being inserted in the pocket thus formed before the lap is sealed. When the letter reaches the central office the pocket is opened and the stamp applied. In view of the recent installation of the free rural delivery and collection of the mail in many country districts, the idea should prove especially valuable, as it saves the collector the trouble of purchasing the stamps when he reaches the main office, a task which he is at present often called upon to perform. In the city it will be convenient to drop the letter in the mail box without the necessary trip to the nearest accommodating drug store or sub-station. The cost of the device is small, and they can be purchased in large quantities to insure their being at hand when wanted.



Stops the Cough and works off the cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

HANDLE FOR THE DRIVING REINS

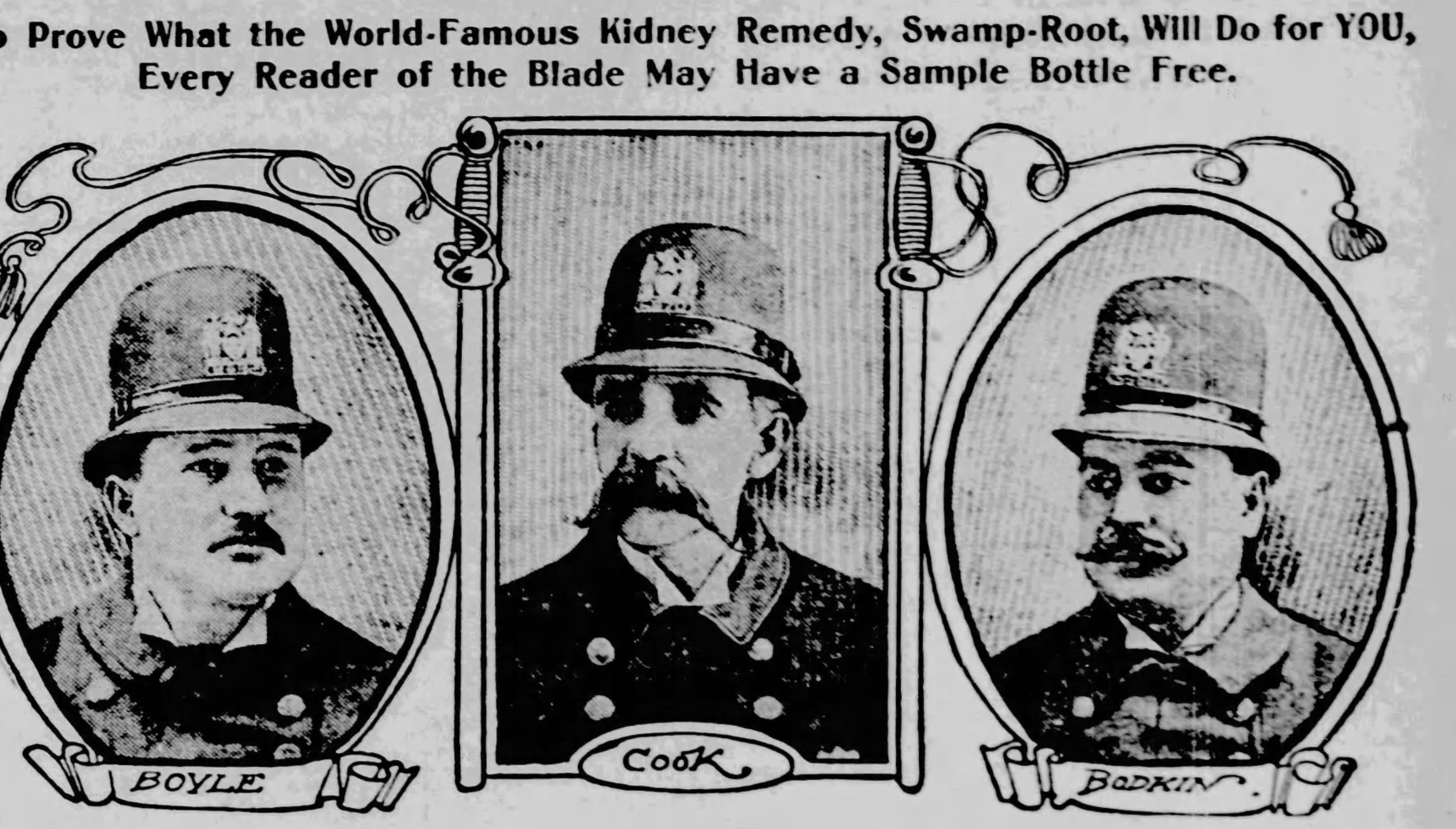
It is not at all unlikely that a serious runaway might be caused by numbness of the driver's hands in cold weather, resulting in inability to handle the reins and control the team. Numerous devices for keeping the riders' feet warm are already common, and now it has occurred to an inventor that an invention for warming the hands might also be a practical idea, as it is far more important to keep the horses under control than to keep the feet warm. The drawing presented herewith gives an idea of how the warming device looks from the exterior, comprising a metallic cylinder, with a flat buckle projecting from one side to serve as a clamp for securing the reins. Inside this shell is a perforated tube intended to contain the fuel which supplies the heat for warming the outer tube and eventually the hands. The inventor mentions as a fuel for this heater a cylinder of compressed carbon or a paper bag packed with pulverized coal. To support combustion inside the cylinder the outer shell is fitted at the top and bottom with perforated caps, which afford entrance and exit for the air, which aids in burning the carbon. Should the heat be insufficient to warm the hands, the user may from time to time blow gently on one end of the cylinder, thus increasing the combustion. When it is desired to refill the heater one cap is unscrewed from the outer shell, permitting the inner cylinder to fall out through the opening for charging.



Descriptive of Dowie.

Washington Star.

Elder Dowie is regarded in Chicago as demonstrating that the green goods man, as the representative of a higher authority in badness, can quote Scripture for his purpose.



Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What the World-Famous Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

We remain, yours very truly,
JAMES COOK.
HUGH E. BOYLE.
JOHN J. BODKIN.

Officers of the 58th Police Precinct, Greater New York.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for March 9. The Disciples Scattered. Acts viii:3-17. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Our lessons for two months have been taken from the first seven chapters of the book of Acts, which deal only with the Christian church in Jerusalem. It was according to the plan of Jesus (Acts 1:4) that the gospel gained its first victories in the city where he was condemned, which was the strategic point for a world-wide propaganda. During those early movements Christianity took on a form suited to the genius of the people among whom its converts were secured, a form not altogether adapted to the other peoples living in distant parts of the Roman empire. The eighth chapter is the beginning of the history of the church outside of Jerusalem. The student as he advances week by week in his studies will note the influences that were most potential in the new departure, the course pursued by the workers and the slow change in forms of worship and doctrine. Without doubt all this advance was under the guidance of the Holy Spirit who was preparing for the ecumenical church (Acts 1:8).

DISPERSION.—(Verses 3 and 4.) Attention must first be directed to the method employed in sending believers out of Jerusalem. They went as missionaries, everywhere preaching the word, but they were induced to go because of persecution. The young man, Saul, who had consented to the death of Stephen, moved by zeal for Judaism (Gal. 1:14), became the efficient agent of the Sanhedrim in a movement to extirpate what was deemed an abominable heresy. He who afterward became the apostle to the Gentiles (Acts xxii:21) began by dispersing the home church. Fortunately he attacked the common people, the great body of communicants, expecting doubtless to intimidate those who might be disposed to the new faith. This left the apostles in Jerusalem, where they could supervise matters (Verse 1), and it sent out into the villages those who were better adapted to the masses, who could more easily adjust themselves and their teaching to the needs of the various communities.

CONVERSIONS.—(Verses 5 and 6.) There thus came into service a body of lay evangelists, probably of either sex, who, not well versed in doctrinal matters, knew how to tell the story of Jesus to those of their own classes. The narrative calls special attention to one of these, Philip, who had been chosen with Stephen and others, a deacon (Acts vi:5). He journeyed northward from Jerusalem to Samaria, which had been the capital of Israel after the revolt of the ten tribes (1 Kings xvi:29). This city was on the highway between Jerusalem and Nazareth. There Jesus preached to the woman at the well and gained some converts (John iv:5, 39), and he had directed that the gospel should be preached there (Acts 1:8). The way had thus been prepared for Philip who secured a good hearing, for with one accord the people waited on his ministry. It was a happy release and a high honor to this good man, that, having escaped from the bigoted metropolis, he established this second center for the cause of Christ.

MIRACLES (Verses 7 and 8).—Philip was more than a deacon, the servant of tables in ministering to the needs of widows (Acts vi:1-2), and more than a preacher declaring the truths or doctrines of Christ. He seems to have abandoned the first function and to have acquired besides the second a power to work miracles. This was in accordance with the promise of Jesus (Mark xvi:17-18), a transfer to his believers of a measure of the power which he had displayed on so many occasions (John xi:47). These miraculous deeds were in kind the same as those that were wrought during the ministry of Christ—control over unclean spirits and the healing of diseases. They were, moreover, of the same value, the credentials of the workers, the proofs that they were supernaturally endowed and divinely commissioned. Granted at the opening of this dispensation, this ability was continued in the church long enough to serve the proposed purpose and then withdrawn. Samaria welcomed and rejoiced while Philip remained.

SORCERY (Verses 9, 10, 11).—In Jerusalem the Christian ministers met the opposition of the Jewish hierarchy—a new religion was condemned by an old ecclesiastical body that had sadly degenerated. In its progress among the nations, Christianity encountered other foes, perhaps less formidable. Its triumph over them proved its superiority. The first of these was met at Samaria. Simon, who had long practiced sorcery, had gained great influence with the people of that city, who regarded him as a great man among them. Sorcery was one of the many systems of divination known to the people of eastern countries, more common in ancient times. It has been supposed to be of Egyptian origin (Ex. vii:11), where it was in favor forty centuries ago, from which country it was carried into all lands. The sorcerers were impostors, who pretended to have magical powers from the spiritual world—they were readers of the stars, interpreters of dreams, fortune tellers, medicine men. Simon had done great things, and boasted much, to the astonishment of the people.

BAPTISMS (Verses 12 and 13).—Christianity was brought face to face with this form of heathen superstition and with its eminent representative in the city where he had found popular favor. Who shall triumph, Philip or Simon? There was much to strengthen the hold of the latter. It was a day of ignorance, when credulous persons gave willing heed to mysteries that seemed to satisfy the natural desire for knowledge of the unseen world. Besides, the mind at that time was under such bondage as to distrust everything new, and cling conservatively to the old. What will these followers of Simon do, what will he do, with the simple preaching of Jesus—his incarnation, life, work, death and resurrection? The miracles had much to do, perhaps more than the teaching, with the result. It may be that miracles were allowed to offset the black arts as in the time of Moses (Ex. iii:20). But whether by preaching or miracles, or by both, the outcome demonstrated the power of the gospel. The disciples of the sorcerer, and then he himself, confessed their faith and were baptized.

VISITATION (Verses 14 and 15).—The dispersion of believers from Jerusalem did not separate them from the mother church. The preaching of Philip and others was not irregular and independent. The church up to this time at least preserved its unity, and that was not only spiritual and doctrinal, but organic. The apostles who retained their residence in Jerusalem, where probably they exercised their chief functions, were regarded, and they regarded themselves, as the superintendents over the entire body of believers wherever they might be. When, therefore, intelligence of this work in Samaria reached Jerusalem, the apostles were convened and two of their number, Peter and John, were sent to consider the subject. The wisdom of such course at that juncture, when foundations were being laid, cannot be doubted. It was desirable that the new movement should be rightly organized, and in order thereto something of the connectional spirit was necessary. When two men arrived they were received, and they gave themselves to the matter of chief concern, the baptism of the Spirit.

BESTOWAL (Verses 16 and 17).—The congregation in Samaria had not received the Holy Ghost when Peter and John arrived. The members had accepted Christ and had been baptized into His name, thereby entering into the primary state as believers. It would seem that this was the usual order (Acts xix:2), at least it was the case in one other instance. The people were not yet in the enjoyment of their full privilege—they were substantially where the apostles were prior to Pentecost. A higher state was possible, to secure which Peter and John had come from Jerusalem. It was deemed necessary, at least important, that the Samaritan church should be advanced to the same spiritual plane as that occupied by the church at the metropolis—that the two bodies should be characterized by the one quality that they were under the power and guidance of the Holy Spirit. What was imparted we may not dogmatically say. It is an interesting fact that the two apostles laid their hands on the heads of the people and prayed and that they received the Holy Ghost. There is no record of other service rendered by the apostles.

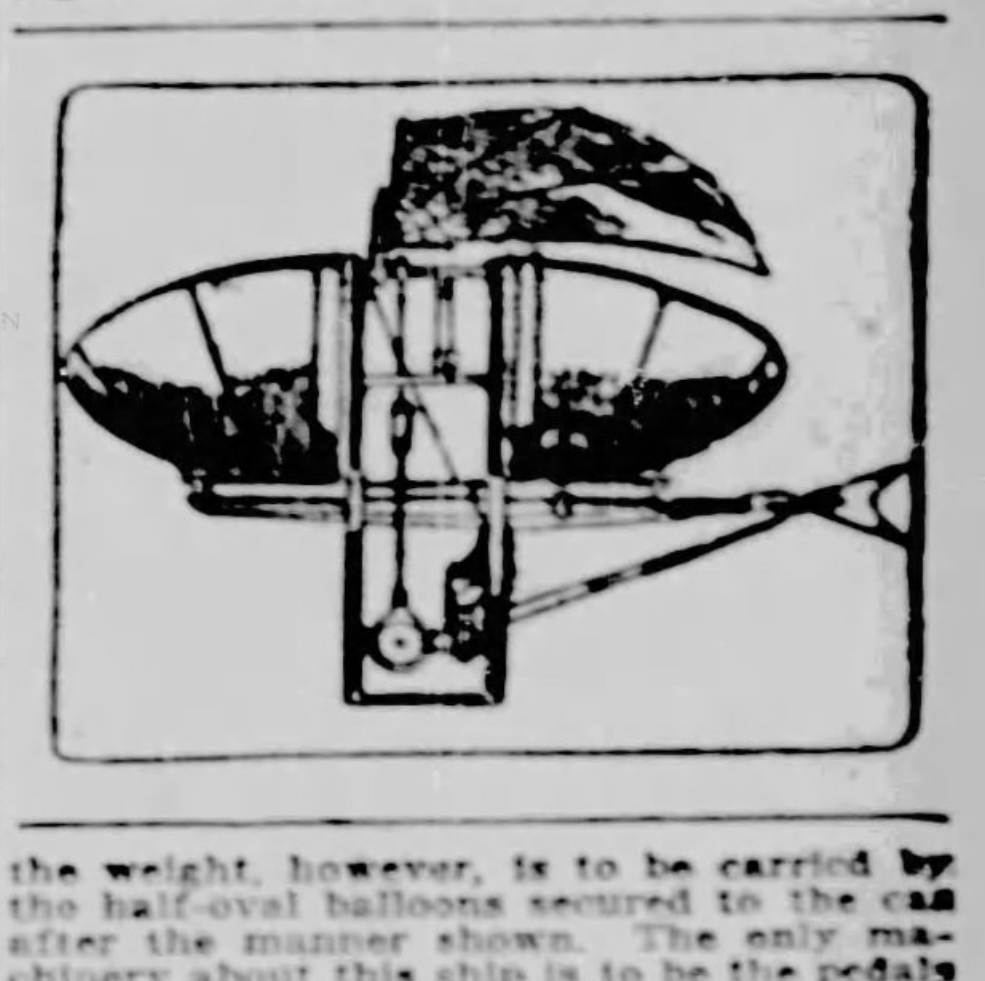
QUESTIONS.—1—How long a time elapsed between the persecution conducted by Saul and his conversion? 2—What relation was there between his early bitter hostility and his later intense loyalty to Christ? 3—In what way did the work at Samaria advance the cause of Christ in other regions? 4—Have miracles disappeared from the church, and if so, why? 5—Of what value in our day is the history of miraculous deeds? 6—Was Simon converted or did he purpose to gain new standing with his lost followers, and on what ground is the answer to this question given? 7—Of what was sorcery an indication or proof? 8—In the long run which is most potent in winning disciples, preaching or miracles? 9—Why were Peter and John sent to Samaria? 10—Was their visit an indication that under the Christian system there should be central government and supervision? 11—Was their prayer and the imposition of hands necessary to the gift of the Spirit? 12—Is there anything in Christ's teaching to show the efficacy of prayer for such purpose? 13—What were the differences between the Jerusalem and Samaritan church? 14—What features of the Samaritan church are presented in this lesson?

To Clean Lamp Chimneys.

An easy way to clean lamp glasses is to hold them for a moment in the steam from a boiling kettle, rub dry with a clean cloth and polish with soft newspaper. Remember that no lamp can be expected to burn well unless the burner is kept clean. Duplex burners can be taken apart if the little bolt which is on the side opposite the handle for turning the wick is removed. Then they can be brushed clean. Boiling them in soda water is sometimes recommended, but this is not necessary.

WINGS ON THE FLYING MACHINE

The novel airship illustrated below somewhat resembles a bird in its principles of locomotion, having wings mounted at the highest point of the machine, which the inventor claims will not only propel the ship, but will also aid in elevating it from the earth and maintaining it in the air. A large proportion of the weight, however, is to be carried by the half-oval balloons secured to the car after the manner shown. The only machinery about this ship is to be the pedals and shafting for imparting the necessary "flap" to the wings, which are of silk or other light fabric, stretched on a series of ribs. The latter are so pivoted that they fold together under the action of strong springs, and are distended by the movement imparted to the vertical shafts by the operator. The balloons are supposed to carry sufficient gas to cause the car and operator to rest lightly on the ground, when the revolution of the pedals will impart motion to the wings, and, it is claimed, lift the ship into the air. It is well to note, however, that the inventor makes provision for falling slowly in case of an accident happening while in the air. A sliding weight is provided shift and gravity of the machine in ascending or descending, and the inventor states that if one balloon should collapse the operator could still keep his balance by shifting the weight beneath the sound balloon, the distended wings meanwhile lessening the speed of descent, or, should the wings and balloon be disabled, the confining of the latter by ropes would cause them to act as a parachute and break the strength of the fall.



Violet Leaves for Cancer.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 27.—Dr. Benjamin F. Bye of this city, who is authority on cancer and tumor, says violet leaves may have some soothing effect when applied as a poultice as many other leaves do, but as a cure, he would much prefer his Oil Treatment, which he discovered a few years ago, as it is sure in almost every case, causes no pain and can be used by the patient in their own home. The treatment is expressed by the Doctor to every country in the world.

SINGULAR ALMANAC REGARDING CRIME

Very curious is the almanac which has been published by a foreign criminologist. It is entitled the "Almanac of Crime," and its object is to indicate those periods in each year when the various crimes are most likely to be committed.

Here are some extracts:

"Murder—Many cases of this crime occur in August, January and June; few in February, November and December.

"Infanticide—Dangerous periods are February and May; very few cases occur in September and December.

"Poisoning—May is the favorite month for criminals of this type; during September as a rule they remain absolutely idle.

"Threats of death—Many such threats are made in August and few in February, May and November.

"Forgery—During April, October and December forgers are most busy, and also during the first days of every quarter and the last days of every year.

"Theft—More crimes of this kind are committed in December and January than during any other months of the year."

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Schley and Santiago," by Geo. E. Graham. Autograph introduction and personal account of the battle by Rear Admiral Schley. True Story of Santiago told exactly as it occurred for the First Time by the only eye-witness of the fight. Nowhere before the public interests everybody as this story of Admiral Schley. The American people demand full recognition of the Hero of Santiago. Book selling like wildfire. Price [illegible] according to binding. Liberal commissions. Outfits and books ready. Send seven 2c stamps for complete outfit. Act quick. Big money for you. W. B. CONKEY CO., Sole Publishers, CHICAGO.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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DEVELOPING THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines belong to the United States. The greater proportion of their area is occupied by natives permeated by laziness. They do not need to work, in the American acceptation of the term, because nature is so bountiful that she gives them maintenance without compelling a struggle to secure it. This status has existed from time immemorial, and Spain, in her four centuries of rule, did practically nothing to change it.

But this will not do in an American land. The islands are rich in mineral, forest and agricultural possibilities, American capital is superabundant, and anxious to employ itself in the development of the natural wealth of the Philippines. But it can not step in until Congress shall provide proper legislation. Land titles must be made satisfactory; arrangements must be made whereby franchises can be granted for railway lines, electric plants and roads, lumbering and mining.

A well-known writer on commercial subjects, Mr. E. Elsworth Carey, of New York, has just returned from a trip to the islands, and we find in the New York Commercial an interesting synopsis of his views regarding the industrial and commercial opportunities open in the Philippines to American capital. He says that there is not enough room in the Philippines for all the surplus earnings of America, but there is quite room enough for the profitable use of one or two hundred million dollars, the investment of which would result in a certain interest of from 12 to 20 per cent. There are roads to be built, railroads and telegraph and telephone lines to be constructed, sugar raising, tobacco, hemp, copra, and rubber cultivation to be engaged in, and many manufactures to be encouraged, besides cattle-raising and the exportation of hard woods. In all these lines a profitable business is assured, and those who are first on the spot after Congress gives opportunity, will have the best chances of success.

Congress must act, and that soon. It must pass laws which will enable American money and business to develop our possessions, which rival any other section of the globe in the sources of wealth. Within the next decade these islands should have paid back to us all they have cost up to the present time, and a magnificent surplus besides.

WAR TAX REPEAL BILL.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives are enjoying themselves in the approved manner of minorities in all legislative bodies—by playing pranks rather than in attention to the serious duties of legislation. The war tax reduction bill was before the House yesterday, the arrangement being that debate should continue until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when a vote should be taken. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the Democratic leader on the floor, moved the waiving of the rule for the two days of debate, and that the bill at once be placed on its passage. This was done, of course, and the bill passed.

The Democratic theory is that, in the Congressional campaigns this fall, they can arraign the Republicans for jamming through the bill without debate. Such a specious argument may have weight with Democrats in the backwoods of Mr. Richardson's own state, but it will have little with men of intelligence. The war taxes were imposed in the spring of 1898 to provide for the cost of the Spanish war; and it was the avowed intention that they should be repealed when the necessity for them should have passed away. The time has come when they are no longer needed, in the opinion of a majority of the House; and the repeal bill was accordingly introduced and passed.

The only question is whether it is safe to cut off $77,000,000 of revenue at this time. Secretary Gage considered that not more than $50,000,000 should be removed, arguing that there is a probability that the tremendous business activity of the past four years will gradually decline, thus reducing the revenue. This would necessitate either a re-imposition of some of these taxes, or the issue of bonds as a temporary expedient—neither of which is wise. Probably the Senate will amend the bill by retaining a portion of the present taxes, to provide for such a contingency.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

The ways and means committee of the house has yielded on the question of reciprocity with Cuba. Representative Long, of Kansas, a Republican member of the committee, in whose district the beet sugar industry has become well established, made a proposition for a reciprocal trade arrangement, based on 40 per cent reduction of the tariffs of both countries. In his speech supporting this, he showed that no industry in this country would suffer—and especially that the sugar and tobacco raisers would not be hurt. Finally a compromise was reached, and the proposition will be made to the Republican caucus that the President be authorized to negotiate a treaty with Cuba upon the basis of a 20 per cent reduction, on the condition that the Cuban congress shall enact immigration laws similar to ours, so as to prevent the competition of imported cheap labor with American labor on similar products, and it may be that a greater reduction than 20 per cent will be made by the Senate, and in conference committee, before the measure becomes a law. All honor to Representative Long!

TILLMAN AND M'LAURIN.

The disgraceful personal encounter on the floor of the Senate on Saturday was an insult, not only to that body, but to the American people. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was making a bitter speech ostensibly on the Philippine tariff, but really giving aid and comfort to the few Filipinos yet in arms against the United States. Going back to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, early in 1899, Tillman charged that there were not enough votes to ratify it, and that senators' votes were bought for it with patronage. Challenged by Mr. Spooner to give names, he declared that the vote of his colleague, McLaurin, was so bought.

The latter was absent from the chamber at the time, but on his return rose to a question of personal privilege, and characterized the statement as a lie. Tillman immediately attacked him, and blows were exchanged before the two men could be separated. The Senate went into executive session, declared both men in contempt, and may even punish them further—for the Senate has full power to expel any member for due cause.

Tillman is a foul-mouthed blackguard, without the instincts of a gentleman. As for his charge against McLaurin, it is evidently the outcome of his bitter personal hatred of the man. Suppose the treaty had been rejected by the Senate, what then? The conditions would have been extraordinary and unparalleled. It would have been notification to Spain that the Senate desired the war to go on—an absurd proposition. There is no reason to asperse the motives of any man, Republican, Democrat or Populist, who voted for the ratification. It was the only thing which could be done, and maintain the dignity of the American government before the world. It would be a good thing for the nation if both South Carolina senators could be retired permanently to private life.

THE NORTHWESTERN MERGER

No sooner had President Roosevelt directed the attorney general of the United States to begin proceedings to test the validity of the great railway consolidation in the northwest, than a chorus of disapprobation went up from the "intransigeant" section of the Democratic press. Proceedings have already been begun in Minnesota courts against the Great Northern railway, which is a Minnesota corporation, to determine whether its issue of its own bonds to raise money for the purchase of the Burlington route, a parallel line, was a violation of the Minnesota law, which provides that no corporation in that state shall buy or own stock in a competing corporation. So our Democratic friends declared, with much warmth, that the action of the President means that the case will be removed to an United States court; that the attorney general is "friendly" to the railroad combine; and that the United States will thus "connive" at having the case smothered in the federal court.

All of which might have been true; but it is not. The Blade's Washington correspondent, with his usual predilection for getting at truth, sends the facts in the matter. The case will not be "removed" to an United States court, for the very good reason that, even if this were desired by any government official—which is not the case—it could not be, because it is a matter for state courts to examine, and can not be taken to an United States court except upon appeal, should the case be decided against the railroad, and then upon the allegation that the Minnesota anti-parallel law is contrary to the United States constitution—which it most certainly is not.

The fact is, the suit to be instituted by Attorney General Knox, under the direction of the President, has nothing whatever to do with the suit before the Minnesota tribunal. The latter will be tried and decided on its merits. The attorney general's suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust law. It is a question whether that act has been violated by the organization of the Northwestern Securities company, which is a trust to own and control the stock of three competing railroads in the northwest. Attorney General Knox, it has been widely asserted, thinks that the merger does not violate it; but there is no direct authority to that effect.

President Roosevelt, however, is determined that the question shall be settled. And he does not believe in waiting until the Minnesota case is tried. He proposes to test the power of the Sherman anti-trust law to deal with railway monopoly. Hence he has ordered suit begun; and the people may be sure the case will be prosecuted with vigor, and argued on the part of the government with all the ability of the legal lights of the executive department. If the outcome of the case shows that the Sherman law is strong enough to deal with the question of railway monopoly, well and good. If not, then the President will send to congress a special message urgently requesting that body to enact laws which will give the government power to equalize transportation rates. In this he will have the hearty support of the people.

WASTED ARGUMENTS.

There are some people who seem to be mentally incapacitated from understanding that the world moves, and that when a question is decided it is a waste of time and effort to continue the discussion. The gentlemen who have been wasting time in the Senate over the status of the Philippines are shining examples of this. While it perfectly true that it is in the power of Congress to sell or give away the islands to some other nation, or to relinquish them to the heterogeneous mixture of tribes and peoples comprising the population, it is also true that Congress will do nothing of the sort, because the vast majority of the American people prefer that they shall remain a possession of the United States.

All the debate is purposeless and useless. The status of the Philippines is fixed. The arguments have been presented to the American people on both sides, and the response has been shown by the result of all the elections since 1899. The question is not to get rid of the islands, but how to govern them best. All the gabbling of Hoar, Teller, Tillman and the rest of the Filipino junta in the Senate will not change the situation. All of their oratory can not make it an issue in the politics of the country. The people have never, in all our history, favored the relinquishment of any of our area, and they do not favor any disposition of the Philippines that would involve hauling down the flag.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

Neither Prince Henry nor his imperial brother have any reason to complain of the warmth of welcome extended to the sailor prince by the American nation. There is no reason why any American citizen should not have a most kindly welcome for the Prince. His private life has been all that any moralist could wish; his domestic relations are ideally happy, and he is not only a clean, upright gentleman, but has won an honorable position as an able and well-trained naval officer.

More than this, his visit is an overture from the Kaiser for cordial friendship between the United States and Germany. There have been many little prickles in international relations with Germany. The Agrarian movement in German politics, with its efforts to check imports into that country of agricultural products, especially meats—in order that the German farmers might sell such products at higher prices—has been an annoyance. Then came the extraordinary actions of Admiral von Diedrich in Manila bay, which created a great deal of popular ill-will on this side of the water. And, finally, came the report that Germany proposed to overset the Monroe doctrine with regard to Venezuela.

This latter point was cleared up promptly by the Kaiser's official denial of any plan of conquest in South America. He might have chosen to point out defects in our own system, and to adopt a policy of recrimination, that would have deepened the prejudice of both nations against each other. Instead of that, by his frank denial of South American designs, and by sending his brother on a visit to us, he has made it clear that he earnestly desires the good will of the United States, in spite of the commercial rivalry between the two countries. It is an obligation of honor that the American people, by the warmth of their welcome to the Prince, shall make an equally cordial expression of peace and good will toward Germany. And the Kaiser will have no reason to campiain of any lack of this on our part.

ROOSEVELT ON SCHLEY.

The memorandum of President Roosevelt in reply to the appeal of Admiral Schley puts an end to the whole unhappy controversy, so far as the government is concerned, as it is evident that the President would veto any of the resolutions regarding the matter now pending in Congress. The last word has been said in an official way.

It will be recalled that the three admirals comprising the board of inquiry rendered an unanimous decision on all points except the five upon which Admiral Dewey held a different opinion. The most important of these was his utterance on a point which he had, as president of the board, refused to allow any testimony to be heard, on the ground that it was not in issue. He declared on this point that Schley "was in absolute command, and is entitled to the credit due such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships." In Schley's appeal, he devotes more space to this point than to any other, avoiding the points upon which the board was unanimously agreed.

The President has gone directly through the tangle, and swept aside claims and counter-claims that have caused so much wrangling discussion among the masses of the American people. He is of the opinion that, so far as "vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise" could be charged upon Schley up to the time that Sampson arrived off Santiago and took chief command, that was condoned by the failure of the Navy department to act upon it at once, and leaving Schley second in command of the fleet. The whole matter of the appeal then resolves itself into the two questions—who was in command of the fleet during the battle, and the effect of the Brooklyn's loop.

The first of these the President settles in accord with the facts. He says that, "technically, Sampson was in command of the fleet and Schley, as usual, of the western division;" and then he declares:

> The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged in obedience to the orders of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captains' fight.

Sampson is thus put out of it entirely. He is entitled to the credit for the effective blockade and for the plan of action, communicated to the captains long before, for use in case the Spanish fleet came out, but he had no share in the battle. Nor had Schley any share, other than that of being in control of his flagship, the Brooklyn. The honor was due to the captains of the different vessels engaged.

As to the famed loop of that vessel, President Roosevelt declares it was the one grave mistake made by any American ship on that day, and that Schley weighed the danger of proximity to the Spanish ships "too nicely" for one "whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag."

We regretted to see Admiral Schley, under pressure from over-zealous friends, make an appeal to the President, instead of leaving matters as they were after the board of inquiry had rendered its decision. Clear-headed and unbiased people will be likely to give great weight to the President's words, when the sober second thought comes. The efforts of politicians to make Schley an issue will no doubt continue, but the American people will be slow to accept a proposition which involves an aspersion of the honesty and straightforwardness of Theodore Roosevelt.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR.

A couple of weeks ago The Blade, in common with the other Associated Press newspapers of the United States, published an item concerning the death, at the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, of Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, who was said to be the sole survivor of the band of men who tunneled out of Libby prison and escaped to the Union lines during the civil war.

The latter statement appears to be an error. We are in receipt of a letter from Scudamore & Co., Lakeport, Cal., which says:

> We wish to correct the error. Our Mr. Godwin Scudamore was one of the lot that got out of Libby through the tunnel. He is living four miles from Lakeport, Cal., hale and hearty, 78 years old.

Senator Foraker is a conspicuous figure in the debates on the Philippine question. Ohio's senior senator is recognized as one of the great leaders in that body of leaders.

Why didn't Tillman use a bolo?

PREMIUM OFFER FOR MARCH

The premium offer for clubs that we have made for the past four months has proved so popular that we shall extend it to cover the month of March. This must be read in connection with a postal card proposition that we are this week making to the many thousand subscribers whose time expires during March. All March subscribers who do not receive this card by March 5 will please write us for a duplicate.

We have just mailed to our subscribers whose time expires in March a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during March, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal for clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all our March subscribers to this article. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good-sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For the month of March we offer the premiums stated below, to stimulate club-raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the year. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated tablespoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in March and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also, that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any March subscriber not getting our card offer by March 5 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made. We do this now because it is early in the season, and hope it will be appreciated. Later in the season we could not afford it.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

The proposition is now under consideration by the President of placing all fourth-class postmasterships under civil service rules, thus allowing these officials to retain their positions so long as they fulfill their duties efficiently. Whether they shall be subject to an entrance examination has not yet been decided. When this question and some other matters of detail have been settled by the President, an order will be issued by Postmaster General Payne, placing the fourth-class postmasters under the civil service rules.

In Cleveland's administration, Postmaster General Bissell proposed that all fourth-class postmasters should hold office for four years, and no matter how well they had performed their duties, they should understand that they must then give way to others. Much to his surprise, the civil service reformers, whom he expected to approve his action, assailed it bitterly. They claimed that it tended to the removal of postmasters who had held office more than four years to the satisfaction of the government and to patrons. After Mr. Bissell's retirement, his rule was disregarded, and upon a change of administration the candidates for office who could get appointed obtained office and those who could retain their positions remained in office. Probably the coming order will be the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

Bryan came to Ohio too early in the season to increase the Republican plurality next November. Come again, William.

Bryan is in Ohio to confer with the Democratic leaders and hold a postmortem over the Democratic corpse.

In the language of the country correspondent, Prince Henry is now in our midst.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

American West Indies.

When the flag flies over the Danish Islands in token of sovereignty, another important addition will be made to our naval resources in the West Indies. The intention is to establish a coaling station at St. Thomas similar to that at San Juan, Porto Rico, and another at Culebra Island in the Virgin Passage. It thus appears that with these stations at San Juan, Culebra and St. Thomas, the United States will have very important strategical advantages in the West Indies in case of war, and especially so in view of the early construction of an Isthmian canal. We shall also have four naval coaling stations on the Island of Cuba, in accordance with the terms of the treaty ratified by the Cuban Constitutional convention. Great Britain has a naval base at Jamaica; France has Martinique and Guadaloupe, which are not far away from the Danish Islands. Great Britain owns the other islands of the Windward group and of the Leeward Islands, while Curacoa is the property of Holland. But practically "we are masters in those waters." The situation will be very different from what it was at the time of the Spanish war, when the United States had no naval base of supplies beyond Key West.

A Tie That Binds.

The arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia in this country should serve as a reminder of the invaluable aid given to the American cause in the war of the revolution, by the sturdy old Prussian soldier, Baron Steuben. Frederick William Augustus Steuben, a native of Magdeburg, Prussia, served with distinction in the campaigns of Frederick the Great. Attracted by the American struggle for liberty, he gave up an important position and came to America in 1777, where he joined the army under Washington at Valley Forge. His services there in training the American troops were beyond estimate. He was made a major general, and fought at Monmouth and Yorktown. At the close of the war he received a grant of 16,000 acres of land in Oneida county, from the state of New York. He died in 1794, and, wrapped in his military cloak, he was buried in his garden at Steubenville, where his modest monument may be seen to this day. The name of this splendid old German soldier is enshrined in American history. His memory for more than a century has strengthened ties of friendship between the two nations.

Schley Case Done.

Congress will not attempt in any way to raise the Schley case from the dead. A quiet canvass made by the Maryland Congressmen is said to have convinced them that nothing can be done—not even a resolution for a vote of thanks and a sword, on the Dewey model, can be passed. This is as it should be, since the true interests of the navy and of the country demand that the whole thing be let severely alone. The people are already showing many signs of being tired of the entire affair. It has worn itself out as a sensation, and one has only to look at the expressions of even the Schley press to see that there is no real thought of attempting to galvanize it into life again.

The Isthmian Canal.

The news we get from Washington is to the effect that the Republican Senate steering committee has the isthmian canal on its schedule marked "must." It will be the Nicaragua bill, of course, when the Senate takes it up, since it will come from Mr. Morgan's committee. It may not necessarily be that when the Senate gets through with it. The Spooner plan is understood to be the favorite one just now. That plan is to authorize the President to conclude arrangements for the Panama canal if he can make satisfactory terms with Columbia, but if he cannot do that, then to take up the Nicaragua route. The idea is, of course, to make sure of a decision one way or the other at an early day and of the prompt commencement of the work. It is believed that there will be no further hindrance unless it comes from the Nicaragua-or-nothing people. It is not likely that they will oppose the Spooner plan when it becomes apparent that they cannot get anything more to their liking.

Gov. Taft's View.

In discussing the sedition laws of the Philippines before the Senate committee, Governor Taft said the secret societies in Manila were the hotbeds of agitation against the United States, and at least one of them was similar to the Mafia. Speaking of Aguinaldo, he said he had no reason to believe the insurgent leader had any idea of civil liberty or any other kind of liberty.

Manchurian Trade.

Manchuria is nominally and to the outer world a constituent part of the Chinese Empire, but it is practically occupied by Russian troops that are not likely to be removed. Whatever its exact political status Americans have equal rights in the way of trade and concessions in that province guaranteed by a treaty with China and by explicit pledges of the Russian Foreign Office. In that region said Count Mouravieff to Secretary Hay, "the Imperial government had no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects, to the exclusion of other foreigners." Secretary Hay's letter of February 1st reminding Russia of those assurances and protesting against the violations of them contemplated by Russia in her secret treaties with China, are fully justified.

Spanish Riots.

Spain witnessed last week a recurrence of the disturbances which gave the authorities so much concern about this time a year ago. A strike in Barcelona, said to have been instigated by anarchists, resulted in serious rioting, and the troops were called out to repress disorder and to protect property threatened by the rioters. Collisions occurred between the troops and the rioters, and in the conflicts a number of people, put by some reports at a very high figure, were killed. So serious did the situation seem to the Spanish authorities at first that both houses of the Cortes passed a bill to suspend the constitutional guarantees in the sub-province of Barcelona, and Premier Sagasta prepared a decree suspending martial law throughout the country. In some districts martial law has in fact been proclaimed. Later reports, however, indicate some improvement in the situation.

Rev. Minot J. Savage, discussing the news value of criminal events, says: "Have you ever thought of the significance of the fact that behaving oneself isn't news? Ten thousand bank cashiers are honest every day in the year, and that isn't worth publishing, but if one goes wrong that's news. That is why the newspapers are obliged to devote so much more of their space to crime than to honesty." All of which is quite true. It would look rather queer to see in the columns of a paper the list of local bank cashiers, with the appended remark that none of them had yet stolen anything from the bank funds.

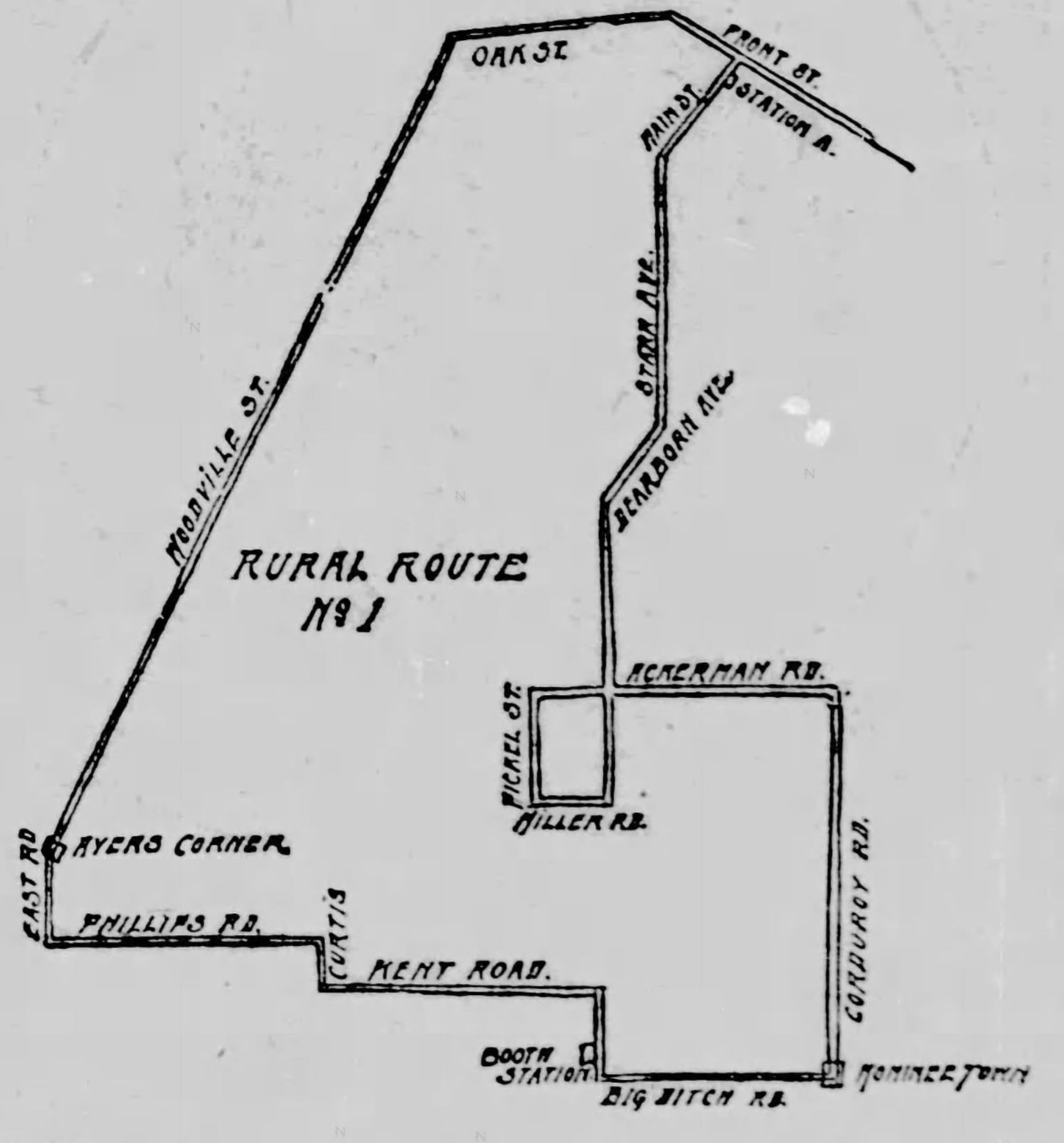
A POSTOFFICE ON WHEELS.

Something of the Rural Mail Service.

Nothing but imperfection in the forecasts of the weather bureau will prevent the farmer of the future from knowing how best to arrange his work for rainy or other bad weather. He will know when to cut his grass and when he should get his hay in out of the way of rain: for the rural mail carrier's signal flag on his wagon will furnish forecasts of the weather. Already the rural carrier is provided with a weather card which is posted in public places along the route for the benefit of the farmers.

The rural mail service which places mail and daily papers at every man's door is one of the great conveniences which will make farm life more desirable in the future. Telephones, electric cars, daily papers, weather forecasts, good plumbing, electric lights, and a good library—what more can the city man get, to say nothing of the advantages of pure air, sunshine and the absence of the noise and dirt of the city?

Three rural mail routes now start from Toledo offices—No. 1 from Station A, No. 2 from Station B at Auburndale, and No. 3 from Station E on Broadway.



Rural route No. 1 will serve to illustrate the advantages of the service. This starts from Station A on the East Side and runs by a circuitous route, finally returning to the office—a distance of 24½ miles. Gus Hoeflinger has been carrying this route since October, succeeding Harvey Harris, who resigned.

Every day this winter Carrier Hoeflinger has braved the snowdrifts, the blinding storms and rough roads to deliver mail to the people of Rural Route No. 1. Five hundred dollars a year and furnish the horses and wagon is not a princely salary, but rural carriers expect their services will sometime be recognized more substantially.

Starting from Station A, the carrier drives out Woodville street six miles to Ayres corners, thence one-half mile on the East road to the Phillips road on which he goes north for two miles. Reaching the Curtis road, he goes east one-half mile, thence north on the Kent road to the Jerusalem road, thence one mile east through Booth station. Reaching the Big Ditch road, he goes north to Mominee town.

The route is then three miles west on the corduroy road, one and one-half miles south to the Jerusalem road, thence one mile east to the Miller road, one-half mile north to Picket street, one mile west on that street to the Ackerman road and one-half mile back to the Jerusalem road. The route then leads back the Jerusalem stone road by Dearborn and Starr avenues and Main or Platt streets back to Station A. The route is 24½ miles by the inspector's cyclometer, although in bad weather, it seems like 224 miles. Under ordinary circumstances, the carrier does not vary five minutes in reaching various points along his route and people are always looking for him for letters, daily papers and to try to extract bits of gossip from the carrier. In his little wagon, the carrier is a traveling postoffice, selling stamps, postal cards, receiving money for money orders, stamping letters and all the minor duties of the postmaster. He may carry a letter from one family to another without it coming to the postoffice at all, merely using his cancellation stamp on the letter.

For all this work the carrier gets $500 a year and must either keep or hire two horses, for one animal could not endure the daily trip that is expected of the carrier.

The East Side route goes through an intelligent district and the mail is quite heavy. Since October, Carrier Hoeflinger has averaged about 10,000 pieces of mail a month. There are 110 daily papers taken on the route.

At eight places along the route weather forecasts are posted. The department is considering the matter of using signal flags on carriers' wagons so farmers can read weather forecasts.

Good roads and good boxes are some of the things insisted upon for the service. The best mail boxes are fitted with signals, so that the carrier may know on sight whether there is any mail to be taken out.

On depositing mail in the box, the carrier may set the flag so that the patron may see from the house whether there is any mail for him.

This rural route serves 1,300 people. Petitions have been circulated for another rural route out from Ironville and another out East Broadway and, with improved roads, these routes may be secured.

The introduction of the rural service has brought a storm of opposition from fourth-class postmasters, but the improvement to patrons is so marked that the objections will receive little consideration. The small postoffices are discontinued on the introduction of the rural service and the jobs, such as represented by Petroleum V. Nasby at the Confederate Crossroads, will soon be a thing of the past.

FILIPINO BREWER AND HIS BREWERY

Tuba is the national drink of the Filipinos, and its factories are plentiful throughout the islands. The sole plant is a cocoanut palm. A native, armed with a short bolo, chops notches in the trunk and climbs to the top. Up among the great, spreading leaves he cuts off the end of the young steam that bears the cocoanuts and ties in its place a hollow joint of bamboo to catch the dripping sap.

The next day our native makes his rounds again, carrying, quiverlike, a hollow section of bamboo over his shoulder, to hold the drink that kindly nature has distilled for him.

The juice is usually colored with bark, which adds a flavor desirable to Filipino palates. It makes a mildly fermented drink, not more intoxicating than sweet cider when fresh, but gathers power with age. They like it only when fresh, however, and a drunken native is rarely seen.

At the market stands the foaming beverage is ladled out of an earthenware jar with a bamboo dipper. For a copper ducko each patron receives his portion in a piece of cocoanut shell.—New York Herald

Current Events.

Denver City Tramway lines sold to the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate for $8,500,000.

Equestrian club of nine New York girls discards sidesaddle and adopts the divided skirt.

Largest existing band of insurgents in Batangas province, P. I., surrenders to the Americans.

Secretary Long expected to resign soon now that a decision has been made in the Schley case.

Senate Foreign committee made favorable report on bill to reorganize the Consular service.

Phillip Stein Miller, of Terre Haute, became insane from brooding over killing a man in self-defense.

Dock-tailed horses exhibited to the Maryland legislature to further the bill prohibiting such mutilation.

Valet Jones testifies that he killed Millionaire Rice by covering his face with a towel saturated with chloroform.

Interstate commerce commission will make strenuous effort to abolish abuses of railroad and grain elevator pool.

Secretary of War furnished Senate with mass of information disproving charges of cruelty against Philippine troops.

Prince Henry to visit both Houses of Congress on his trip to Washington and withness the proceedings of the legislators.

House committee unanimously votes to report bills for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma to statehood.

Speaker Henderson, in letter to constituent, reveals fact that he is real leader of opposition to proposed concessions to Cuba.

Foreign Relations committee of the Senate decided that the reciprocity trade treaties are not dead, but can still be acted upon by the Senate.

Andrew Carnegie is the unknown donor of $100,000 to aid in rebuilding Wooster University. Trustees succeed in raising the additional amount necessary.

Minister Wu violently denounces James D. Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco, in a New York hotel for the latter's opposition to Chinese immigration.

President demanded resignation of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow for using inspectors to investigate character of man merely mentioned for an office.

Word has been passed along the line to drop the Schley case. Friends of the admiral realize that it would be almost impossible to get an appeal before Congress.

Census report on domestic animals shows total value of $3,200,000,000 for the country. Iowa leads the states in value of holdings and Texas is first in point of numbers.

Police and former soldiers of the German army will form a solid line on each side of the street from the railway station to the hotel on the arrival of Prince Henry at Chicago.

Syndicate headed by Horace E. Andrews contracts for the Everett-Moore holdings of stock in the Cleveland Electric Railway company and consolidation of all Cleveland lines likely.

Washington believes warning note to Russia regarding Chinese concessions will protect American interests in all treaties negotiated in Orient. Confidence in Russia's friendliness is expressed.

Secretary Hay notified Russia and China that any agreement giving any corporation exclusive right in the development of Manchuria would be considered a breach of the treaties between China and the United States.

Congressman Long, of the Ways and Means committee, submitted to the committee a bill providing for reciprocity with Cuba. It gives the President power to grant 40 per cent reduction in duties on Cuban products in return for similar concessions.

Government secured option on 2,000 acres of land in McHenry and Lake counties, Illinois, for an artillery range.

Nine thousand employes of Chicago stock yards concerns undergoing vaccination at the rate of 1,000 a day.

Earthquake jarred loose five acres of land on a California mountain and it is sliding down hill.

Passenger on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm arrested, charged with smuggling diamonds worth $40,000.

Two hundred additional teachers sailed for the Philippines on the transport McClellan.

David B. Hill suggests simple declaration for bimetallism as basis for Democratic union.

Severe sleetstorm in East causes loss of life and suspension of business in many places.

General Cortez, a Filipino leader, made prisoner by loyal natives and turned over to the Americans. Southern Luzon insurgents surrendering by hundreds.

Representative Moody of Massachusetts, is being mentioned as an available candidate for secretary of the navy when the portfolio is surrendered by John D. Long.

Captain von Mueller, aid to the emperor, explained that the Kaiser sent Prince Henry to America as his representative because the latter always made friends.

Senator Tillman barred from the White House dinner to Prince Henry because of his suspension by the Senate. There is a strong sentiment in the upper House that both South Carolina Senators should be expelled.

Senator W. A. Clark has sold his group of Colusa-Parrett mines to the Anaconda Co. thus ending costly litigation resulting from the discovery of cross veins.

Steel trust announced it will pay only 35 cents a ton for carrying charges this season on the great lakes. Vesselmen enraged.

FOREIGN.

Turkish authorities deny the arrest of Rev. Mr. Esilka and say he is in Sofia.

Sultan asked to grant concessions to the Jews, who plan a settlement in Palestine.

Italian ministry resigns, owing to the inability of Signor Villa to secure reelection.

Both sides lost heavily in a battle between Colombian troops and rebels at Agua Dulce.

British experts report the discovery in Africa of immense mines of copper and gold quartz.

Students at St. Petersburg university threatened to strike unless freedom of speech is granted.

Italy invited to join the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but holds back, fearing to displease Russia and France.

Preparations for the coronation in England only serve to accentuate the shadows of the war in South Africa.

Boers cut up detachment of Scots Greys at Klipdam. Two men killed, two officers and six men wounded, and forty-six captured.

Census returns in London show enormous growth in the suburban districts and a disproportionate increase in the female population.

Professor Goldberg discovers remains of an amazon, with her armor and the skeleton of her horse, in a tomb at Solor, Western Norway.

Withdrawal of Lord Rosebery from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's camp is believed to foreshadow a coalition of the unionist and imperial-liberal forces.

Lord Cranborne made only guarded replies to questions in the House of Commons concerning the Anglo-Japanese treaty and its purposes. His wariness caused by recent disclosures concerning Spanish war.

General Weyler asks a free hand in dealing with the strikers in Spain and Premier Sagasta threatens to resign if this is granted. The situation is not so acute at Barcelona, but is rapidly spreading to other cities.

Ambassador White, in an address to Americans in Berlin, denies that there is any hatred for Germans in the United States, and insists that the attitude of the emperor during the war with Spain was proper at all times.

Spain is in the throes of a revolution, having for its storm center Barcelona, where bloody riots are of daily occurrence. Government fears civil war everywhere, and the destinies of the nation are in the hands of General Weyler, who commands the army forces.

Depression in British shipping trade causing sale of many old liners and merchant vessels for purposes of dismantling.

Irish party is planning to fight evictions, and leaders predict the government will be forced to permit tenants to buy lands.

Bill in parliament respecting drunkards arouses the resentment of the Irish, who believe it is aimed particularly at them.

Additional friction between the Italian government and the Vatican, growing out of the resignation of Count Giusso from the cabinet, is likely to mar the jubilee fetes.

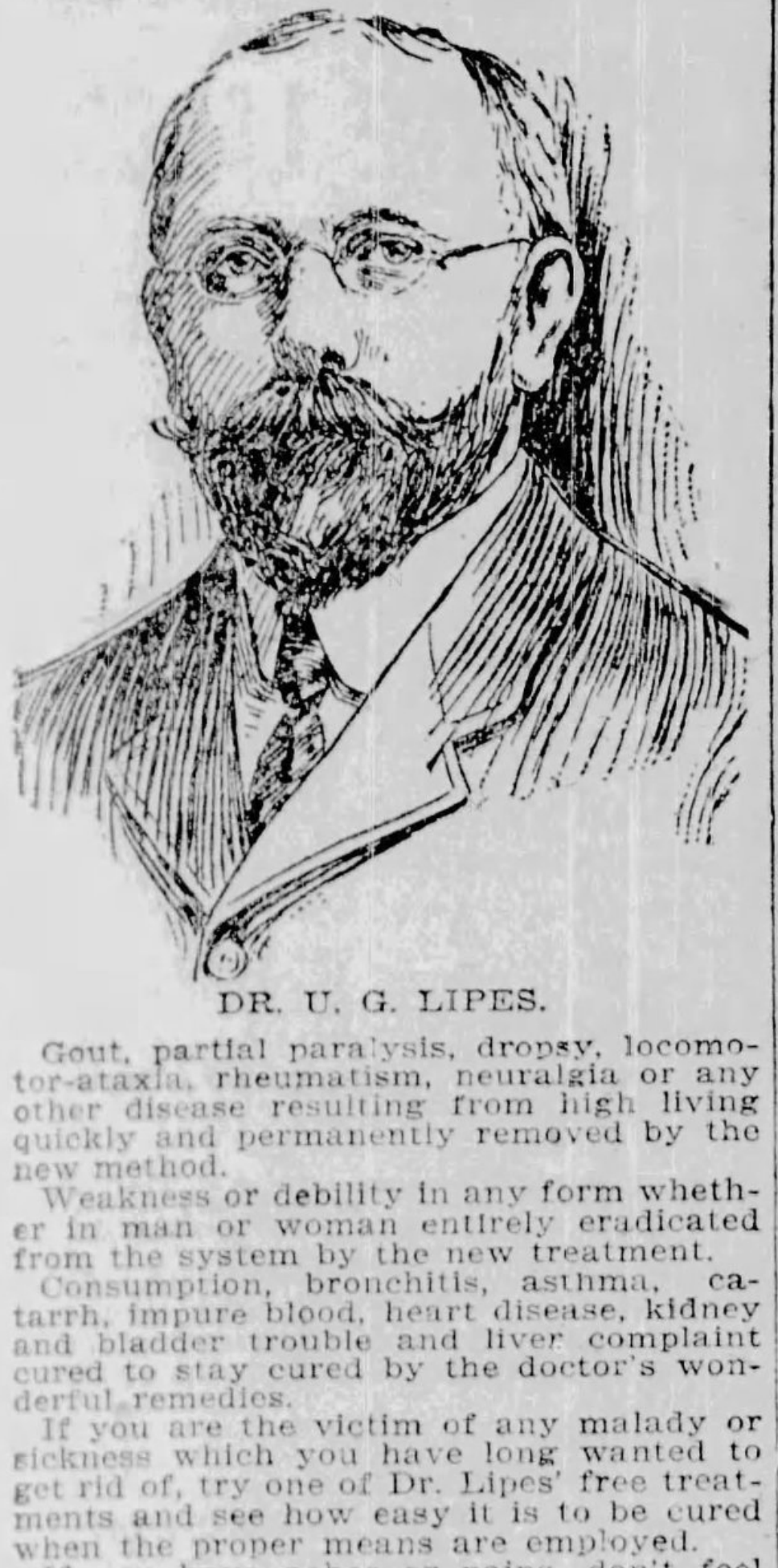
Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are hopelessly divided on the status of Ireland, the former flatly opposing home rule.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Anyone who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.



DR. U. G. LIPES.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1679 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FINE OPPORTUNITY for truck gardeners. High class fruit and vegetable lands at reasonable prices, located below Tampa, Florida. Write WM. W. WILSON, New Brighton, Pa.

Publishers' Column

Common Sense for the Housekeeper.

A manual of useful information on all subjects relating to an everyday guide for the housekeeper and mother. By Mrs. Reginald Beeton, Chief of the Salem Institute of Domestic Economy, and Asa L. Jones, M. D. Ph. G., Instructor in Bridgewater Medical College. Tastefully Illustrated. Handsomely bound.

Cookery, Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Family Medicines and Etiquette, Miscellaneous Helps, Table of Material Required for Various Garments and Articles, Parliamentary Law at Sight, Words Often Mispronounced, Rules for Spelling, Rules for Punctuation, Use of Capitals, Cook's Time Table, Housekeepers' Measures and Weights, Articles Required for the Kitchen, Articles Suitable for a Medicine Chest, Lists of Medicines, their Properties and Quantities for a Dose, Miscellaneous Priceless Recipes.

This book has never sold for less than $1.50. Our price, postage prepaid, and the Weekly Blade one year, $1.00.

Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories

All the authentic yarns, stories, anecdotes, witty sayings and jokes told by Abraham Lincoln, with introduction and anecdotes by Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, the famous journalist who was the friend, associate and adviser of the Great Story-Telling President. The yarns and stories in this book are full of the homely wit and humor that appeal to every reader. They all have a "point," or, what Lincoln used to call a "nub," and are given just as Lincoln told them. They are given new and fresh interest by hundreds of funny illustrations and reproductions of the rare and famous cartoons of Lincoln. The book also contains full-page half-tone portraits—together with the biographies of the famous men of Lincoln's time.

This volume contains 500 pages, 7½x10 inches, 250 illustrations. Bound in elegant silk cloth, embossed in gilt, with inlaid color picture.

Price, with the Weekly Blade one year, $1.00. All charges prepaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

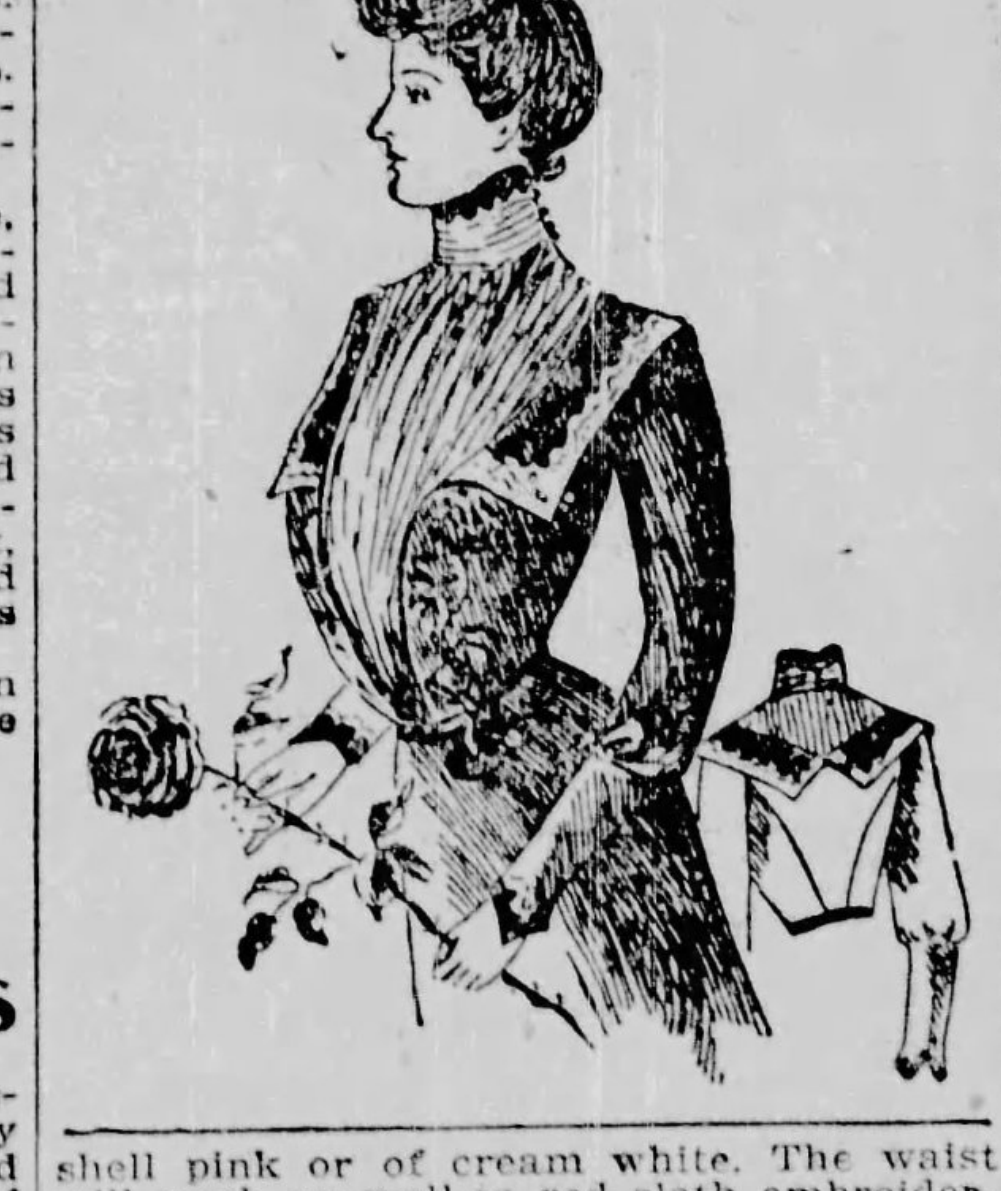
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2215—Beatrice Waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40. The Beatrice waist has the wide collar, which is the newest thing in the world of fashion at present. The large collar is the enemy that seeks to drive out the bolero, and it is doubtless a mere matter of time before it does so. The Beatrice waist is made of rather heavy cloth perforated by way of decoration after cutting. It may, however, be embroidered. This waist will prove most satisfactory to use in making a complete costume of cloth. Through the perforations of the collar, velvet is drawn, and then a lace cascade finishes both sides of the collar at the front or the neck. This waist will develop well in apple-green cloth having a satin finish. The blouse waist front of the waistcoat may be of shell pink or of cream white. The waist will work up well in red cloth embroidered with white French knots. The Beatrice pattern is in four sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



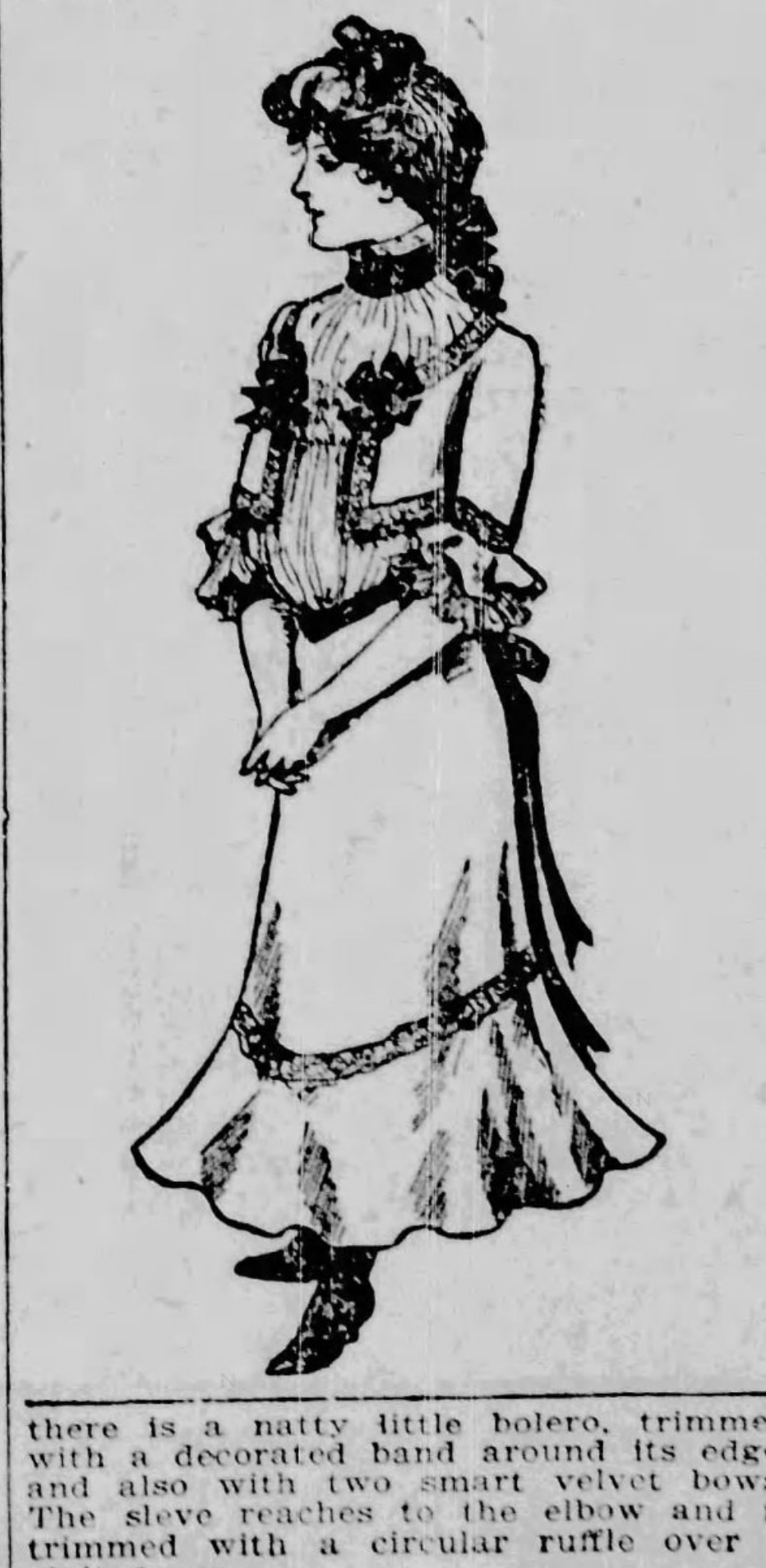
Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2261—Thistle Frock.

This attractive costume is designed for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years. It is dressy and extremely stylish. The waist consists of a soft silk blouse held to position over a fitted lining. Over the blouse there is a natty little bolero, trimmed with a decorated band around its edge, and also with two smart velvet bows. The sleve reaches to the elbow and is trimmed with a circular ruffle over a plaited one.



DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

ASSAY OFFICES

In Cripple Creek Destroyed for Very Peculiar Reasons.

Victor, Colo., Feb. 24.—Cripple Creek is in a state of terror, owing to a preconcerted attack upon assay offices doing business in the district. Beginning at 3 o'clock this morning, and following in rapid succession, six explosions wrecked as many assay offices in the center ranging from Victor to Cripple Creek, and up to Gold Field. In every instance the object sought by the incendiaries was accomplished by the destruction of the offices with fine equipment of delicate balances. The raiders did not care to jeopardize life, as all but one of the buildings were occupied by families, as it was the men, women and children were hurled out of their beds by the shock and serious injuries inflicted. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated.

In the city, the Davenport office was wrecked by two explosions, involving a loss of fully $1,200. Almost at the same time the assay offices of Vanderwalker, Morgan and Williams were treated likewise. The loss was approximately as large as Davenports. One man, a miner, was severely injured in the explosion at Williams' offices. He was passing at the moment of the explosion. Flying debris struck him in the face, gashing his eyes and making total blindness.

At Cripple Creek, Benjamin's assay office, north of the Florence and Cripple Creek depot, was blown up. In the town of Gold Field, about a mile and a half north of here, almost simultaneously the assay establishments were wrecked. The Boyce family occupied an adjoining room. Mrs. Boyce was blown out of bed, but escaped without fatal injuries. She was badly shocked. A family living in the other assay office was also blown out of bed, but escaped serious injury. The giant powder was blown through the windows.

The powder was placed under the building. The house in which a family lived next to the Williams assay office here, was much damaged, and a woman was prostrated. Sheriff Robinson has called out his deputies, and is taking all means to discover the criminals.

The general impression here is that the acts are a result of a general movement to rid the district of all high grade ore purchasing institutions.

Blood hounds from Canyon City have been called for.

For years there has been systematic stealing of rich ore from the mines, amounting to thousands of dollars monthly. It is alleged that more than fifty assayers in the district have made a business of buying such ore. Recently the mine owners' association discovered that shipments of high grade ore had been made by assayers from this district to smelters at San Francisco and Salt Lake, but all efforts to stop the traffic were unavailing.

WU WAS EXCITED.

New York, Feb. 22.—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, and James D. Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco, had an exciting colloquy on the subject of Chinese exclusion, in the corridor of an up-town hotel, yesterday. Mr. Phelan was one of a delegation that visited Washington to urge reenaction of the exclusion act, and holds pronounced views on the subject. He and the minister met by chance, and after renewing recollection of a former meeting at the Bohemian club in San Francisco, expressed their views in tones that attracted a crowd. They quieted down before they parted, and the minister in conclusion said: "You know about the subject now that I have talked to you."

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

PRINCE HENRY

Arrived at New York on Sunday Morning—His Welcome.

New York, Feb. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American-built yacht, reached New York yesterday and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries, to guard the outer harbor, sounded the first greeting in a ponderous salute of 21 guns, the rifles of a special naval squadron, assembled in his honor, re-echoed the sentiment; there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy, the mayor of New York, and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the sailor prince of Germany.

The great storm against which the Kronprinz Wilhelm had struggled for days and which had glazed the Atlantic coast in an armor of ice, had lost its force and resigned its sway to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies, so there were no regrets that the royal guest was a full day late for the entertainment provided for him. The genius of Marconi, reaching out from the storm-swept coast, had definitely located the belated liner and made certain the hour that she would reach Sandy Hook. There was a curtain off the Hook early yesterday morning and it was 9 o'clock before the watchers caught the shadowy outlines of the cautiously approaching liner. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the special squadron and honorary aide to the prince, left the flagship Illinois at 9:40 o'clock in the naval tug Nina. With him were Captain C. A. Converse, his chief of staff; Flag Lieutenant Frederick Chapin, Ensign Frederick T. Evans, aide, and Captain Van Reuber-Paschwitz, naval attache at the Washington embassy of the German government. They were all in full dress uniform. The Nina met the Kronprinz beyond Fort Wadsworth and, swinging around on the starboard side of the liner, steamed up the bay. Prince Henry, attired in the uniform of an aide in the German army, and surrounded by his naval and military staff in brilliant uniforms, stood on the bridge of the liner. As the naval tug drew nearer to the steamship, Prince Henry and Admiral Evans caught sight of each other and exchanged informal salutes. The distance from steamer to tug was too great for conversation, however. As the two vessels, with a flotilla of tugs and official craft moved in past Fort Wadsworth the first of the salute of 21 guns was fired. As the first gun sounded, the prince advanced to the end of the bridge of the Kronprinz and stood at attention. As he passed the big American flag floating over the fortications, he touched his cap in salute, and the members of his suite did likewise. The flag at the jackstaff of the Kronprinz was dipped and the German naval band accompanying the prince played "The Star Spangled Banner." The guns of Fort Wadsworth were not silent before those across the Narrows at Fort Hamilton boomed out their salute. When that ceremony was over the Kronprinz was stopped and the Nina hauled around to her port side and Admiral Evans and his staff boarded her. The passengers were gathered on the main deck and there was a hearty cheer as the admiral came up the gangway.

Admiral Evans was escorted forward at once and in the quarters of Captain A. M. Archer he and the prince met. The prince came forward and taking the hand of the admiral shook it warmly. "I am glad to see you, sir," said the admiral. "Everybody in the United States is waiting to welcome you. It is my pleasure, sir, to formally greet you in their behalf."

"I thank you, sir, and through you the people of your country," responded the prince. "I am very glad to be here and on this splendid day. The emperor directed me to convey his compliments to you, sir, and I do it with very great pleasure."

Admiral Evans expressed gratification at the thoughtfulness of the emperor. He presented the members of his staff and the prince gave each a hearty hand shake and a cordial word. The newspaper correspondents who are to accompany the prince on his tour through the country were also introduced by the admiral. The prince, who was in excellent spirits, smiled when he faced the newspaper writers, and after the formal part of the presentation, said that he was quite sure that their relations would be very happy.

After a brief halt the liner moved ahead and at 1:50 was abreast of the special squadron off Tompkinsville. The German standard was run to the fore-top of the Kronprinz and its appearance gave signal to the American fleet to salute. The San Francisco, Cincinnati, Olympia and Illinois lay in perfect alignment in the order named and made an attractive picture with their crews manning sides, turrets and tops. They raised the German naval standard and then opened blank fire. The prince stood at attention on the bridge and back of him were Admiral Evans and his staff and the numerous suite of the German visitors. The prince and his staff were especially interested in the Illinois and Olympia and offered warm congratulations to the American admiral on the splendid appearance of his squadron. The prince said that he was very anxious to visit the squadron and that he would do this at the earliest moment.

As the Kronprinz cleared Tompkinsville the fleet of small craft around her increased and they kept their whistles sounding. A crowded ferry boat joined the others and in response to the cheers of her passengers, the prince went to the end of the bridge and touched his cap in salute. There was a rush to the side of the ferry boat that carried her over on a list that looked dangerous. When the Kronprinz came abreast of Governor's Island, there was another salute and the prince again stood at attention until the last of the 21 guns was fired.

The first of the large crowds was met at the battery and from there on up to Recreation pier, where the largest crowd of all had gathered, every pier to which admission was not denied was partly filled. The number of river craft also increased and the welcome was a noisy one. The crossing ferry boats sounded their whistles and the ever-increasing fleet of tug boats kept up their noise. The big liners in port were dressed, and the German colors were displayed at several points along the harbor shores. The prince frequently went to the side, and either saluted or waved his hand in acknowledgement. To the Americans present he expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome extended to him.

The last greeting in the run up the river was from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which is to be the home of the prince while in New York. She wore a full dress of flags, and her white paint with its trimmings of gold shone in the brilliant sun. Her jackies wore new uniforms and straw hats and manned the sides, while the officers in full dress uniform were drawn up on the deck. The prince smiled at sight of her, and again stepping to the end of the rail saluted. The jackies of the Hohenzollern gave a lusty cheer and the prince smiled and saluted again. The Kronprinz was abreast of the pier at noon and was quickly warped into her berth, but there was some difficulty in getting the gangway arranged.

There was no demonstration at Recreation pier, for the prince was not seen by the great crowd that choked up the end of West Thirty-fourth street. Cavalry squadron of the National Guard of New York and the police kept the pier clear. Prince Henry disembarked at 12:55 p. m. at that moment walking down the decorated gangway from the Kronprinz. He then passed through an ornamental gangway and arch to the gangplank of the Hohenzollern, which had been decorated in the German colors and was covered half its length. The prince was met at the bottom of the gang plank by Admiral Von Baudissin, commander of the Hohenzollern, and his officers. Meanwhile the band from the Kronprinz Wilhelm was playing the German national air. Taking the precedence due to his rank Prince Henry walked up the gangplank followed by the officers of the Hohenzollern.

The first of his callers to arrive after he had boarded the Hohenzollern was General Brooke, U. S. A., accompanied by two aides. Admiral Barker and his aide, Captain West, representing the United States navy, followed, and then came the German ambassador at Washington and his brilliantly attired suite of military and naval attaches and secretaries, and the military attache of the German embassy at Mexico, Lieutenant Bartels. Following the German ambassador came the special representatives of the President of the United States headed by Dr. Hill, first assistant secretary of state, and including General Corbin, Colonel Bingham and Commander Cowles, the brother-in-law of the President. Captain Nathan Sargent then called on the prince as the special representative of Admiral Dewey. The captain said that he had been sent by the admiral especially to express to the prince the admiral's regret at not being able to greet him personally, and to pay his respects. The list of callers was ended with the mayor's party, which included himself and his private secretary. The German consul-general at New York and his suite formed a part of the German ambassador's party.

About an hour was spent by the prince in receiving his callers and in making an admiral's inspection of the troops and crew of the Hohenzollern. Then followed a lunch.

The prince invited to this luncheon those of the Americans among his callers who represented the navy, and besides these there were at the board the members of the prince's suite and members of the German embassy at Washington. On Prince Henry's right side sat the highest representative of the emperor in this country, Ambassador Von Hollenben, and on his left Admiral Evans. Next to the ambassador on the prince's right sat Captain Convers, of the Illinois, and the other Americans present at the luncheon were Lieutenant Chapin and Ensign Evans, son of Admiral Evans.

The luncheon, which was informal, was finished about 3 o'clock and then the prince announced to his guests that he would give each all of his official visits. He told Admiral Evans he would be glad to see the latest built battleship of the American navy. The prince boarded the tug Nina at 3:30 to repay his calls. He was accompanied by one aide and Admiral Evans and Ensigns Evans and Chapin. He visited the navy yard first; called on Admiral Barker and then Governor's Island, where he called on General Brooke. From Governor's Island the tug proceeded to the battleship Illinois, where he called on Admiral Evans and inspected the ship. He was received by the squadron with the honors due to his rank. From the Illinois the prince returned to the pier at Thirty-fourth street and went on board the Hohenzollern for dinner.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N.Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free. G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 4 Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Colds

You first take cold, then you cough. Then you have a doctor. He says it's bronchitis, and he orders Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is his favorite prescription for colds and coughs. If he knows of anything better, tell him to give it to you.

"I had a very severe cough for many weeks. Nothing relieved me until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This rapidly and entirely cured me."

J. J. Hargrave, New York City.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

EMPEROR LEARNS OF THE ARRIVAL

Berlin, Feb. 24.—Emperor William received a cablegram from New York while at breakfast informing him that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was nearing her port in fair weather and that his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, was well.

The Sunday quiet of Berlin was broken yesterday by the issuance of a newspaper extra on the arrival of the Kronprinz Wilhelm. This is a very unusual thing in German newspaperdom.

English Editors Satirical.

London, Feb. 24.—The papers this morning published editorials in a somewhat satirical vein on the enthusiasm of the reception accorded Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia by a democratic nation. The papers concede that Prince Henry fills the role of the "Velvet glove" with a success equal to that with which he fills the role of the "Mailed fist."

MISS STONE FREE.

She and Mme. Tsilka Released by the Brigands.

Constantinople, Feb. 24.—Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary, who with Mme. Tsilka was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika, Sept. 3 last, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigands had given no indications where they proposed to release the prisoners. Mme. Tsilka and her baby were also released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities at Strumitza.

The first news of Miss Stone's release was contained in a telegram received by Mr. Dickinson, the American consul general at Constantinople, from the American vice consul at Solonika. The telegram gives no details of the release.

As Strumitza is near the Salonika-Uskub railroad, Miss Stone will proceed to Salonika without delay.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Confirmation of the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone came here yesterday in the receipt by the American board of a cablegram containing the single word "Safe" and signed "Haskell."

The latter is the American board's agent, who has been engaged in the negotiations for the release of Miss Stone, and Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the board, last night said he regarded the cablegram as quite sufficient, and he has notified the rejoicing relatives of the misionary that she is safe.

Some time ago Mrs. Stone, the missionary's aged mother, expressed the wish that her daughter return to Boston when released to cheer her mother's now fast-closing days, and it is believed that the liberated woman will come to this country at the earliest possible date. Of these details Dr. Smith could not speak, however.

New York, Feb. 24.—Spencer Eddy, first secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople, who had charge of the negotiations for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, arrived here yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. In an interview, he said the brigands captured an American rather than any other missionary because they believed the Americans had the most money and would be likely to pay the ransom.

"Did the brigands want the money for themselves?" Mr. Eddy was asked.

"No, they did not, and that is where people in America do not understand this case. It is entirely a political matter, and all the people in Macedonia are in sympathy with the kidnaping, as they believe it is a step toward freeing Macedonia from Turkish rule, the same as Bulgaria has been, and the money they demanded was intended for the Macedonian cause.

"If we had been dealing with the personal brigands who wanted money pure and simple, instead of the political ones, Miss Stone would have been released long ago."

"Do the Macedonians have any feeling of enemity toward the missionaries?"

"No. They are rather friendly to them than otherwise. They desired to attract the attention of the world to their cause, and incidently to get so much needed money. I have every reason to believe they have given Miss Stone and her companion in captivity the very best treatment. When Mme. Tsilka's baby was born, she received the kindest of treatment, from all we can learn.

"I have had five letters from Miss Stone, written in Bulgarian. Miss Stone is a very courageous woman."

"Won't Turkey attempt to punish the ringleaders?"

"Turkey will have a problem on her hands if she does, for the Macedonians have risen up as one man in their determination to be freed from Turkey, and this kidnaping of the two American missionaries may be called chapter one in their plan for liberty."

Mr. Eddy will visit Washington on official business and then proceed to his former home, Chicago, for a visit.

FIRST FISH TRAIN.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 22.—The halibut express, comprising nine cars of fresh halibut, one car of Puget Sound salmon and one car of Squamish Valley hops, left here for Boston.

This is the first through fish train to run from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It will make the same time as the passenger express, and the fish will be landed in Boston on Monday morning.

Gen. Funston.

Kansas City, Feb. 19.—Gen. Frederick L. Funston was discharged from the hospital yesterday.

FATAL FIRE.

Park Avenue Hotel, New York, Burned—Fifteen Lives Lost.

New York, Feb. 22.—Fire early this morning in the Park Avenue Hotel and the 71st Regiment armory, this city, resulted in the loss of 15 lives and the destruction of property valued at $750,000. The dead persons were all guests of the hotel. Flames were first discovered in the armory, and 45 minutes later it was found that the hotel was on fire.

The dead:

Norman Acton, Alabama.

Col. Chas. L. Burdett, Hartford, Conn., colonel First regiment of the National Guard of that state.

Mrs. Ellen Foster, a Tombs prison missionary.

Fred S. Hovey, Lyons, N. Y.

Thomas P. Horne, Denver.

John H. Iverson, Denver.

Unknown woman.

Charles Underwood O'Connell, New York; died of his injuries in a hospital.

Col. Alexander Piper, U. S. A., retired, resident of hotel.

G. A. Robbins, lawyer, of Selma, Ala.

Miss Esther Schlesinger, Chicago.

Jacob Spahn, a lawyer, of Rochester, N. Y.

John E. Walker, Columbia, Tenn.

William H. Barnhardt, of Chicago. Mr. Barnhardt had come to New York to take charge of the furniture business of a department store.

Unknown woman, body found on the sixth floor; wore five rings on the left hand.

The fire started and consumed the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, New York National Guard, a fine granite structure, which, with its equipment, cost $650,000. The flames communicated with the Park Avenue hotel, where a financial loss of $100,000 was inflicted.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the fire was discovered bursting from the roof of the Seventy-first regiment armory, on Park avenue and Thirty-fourth streets. The flames had gained tremendous headway, and by the time the firemen arrived on the scene it was impossible to do anything toward saving the magnificent building. Several times flames were communicated to the car barns of the Metropolitan Street railway, but were as often extinguished. The heat of the burning armory became more and more intense and shortly after 2 o'clock flames were discovered running along the windows and wood work of the Park Avenue hotel, diagonally across the street from the armory. This was entirely unexpected and the police up to that time had bent their efforts toward removing the inmates of adjacent houses on the cross streets.

Frightened occupants of the hotel soon appeared at every window and many were rescued by means of ladders set up by the firemen. In some unexplainable manner the fire got into the basement of the elevator shaft and ate its way upward to the roof. Most of the damage to the hotel was done in rooms surrounding the elevator shaft.

In the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, in the Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue quarter of the armory, a large quantiy of ammunition, both blank and bullet cartridges, was stored. These cartridges soon began to explode and added to the intense excitement.

Shortly after these explosions had ceased, the wall of the Thirty-third street side fell inward. This crash was followed by the explosion of about one thousand pounds of powder stored in the basement of the armory. The detonation was terrific, but the firemen had been warned of the danger and no one was injured.

Ambulances were called from every hospital in the district and the firemen turned their entire attention to the hotel. A line of hose was quickly rushed up to the third floor while scores of guests were taken from the windows by other firemen on the outside. The firemen inside found that the hotel was rapidly filling with smoke and the firemen for a time dropped their hose and hurried through every portion of the building in search of guests who might have been overcome by smoke. Their search was rewarded, for on nearly every floor and in the hallways scores of persons were found who had been overcome before they could reach the open air.

Hospital records show that 26 persons were taken to the New York and Bellevue institutions. Nearly double that number were injured in their panic-stricken endeavors to escape and were given medical aid on the spot. Of the scores taken from the windows of the third, fourth and fifth floors many were slightly burned and were hysterical from the shock.

Colonel Charles I. Burdett, of Connecticut, met death in a terrible manner. His body, with the skull split open, was found lying in the courtyard, within the hotel. He had fallen at least six stories. Colonel Burdett had a room on the eighth floor of the hotel. When the alarm of fire reached him his escape was cut off. His room faced the court, in the center of the hotel. Apparently he had dragged the mattress from his bed and dropped it to the roof of an extension over the hotel dining room, several stories below. Then, by knotting the sheets together, he made a rope and secured it to the window. When his preparations were complete—they must have been finished in a few moments—he lowered himself on the improvised rope and then dropped. His design was to land on the mattress and thus have the frightful fall broken. He miscalculated the distance, went beyond the extension and was killed.

It was established with a fair degree of certainty, to-day, that the fire at the Park Avenue Hotel originated at the base of the north elevator shaft. From this point it crept up to the fifth and sixth floors and spread in every direction, completely gutting the upper floors.

The Park Avenue Hotel was built by A. T. Stewart, who spent $3,000,000 on its construction and furnishings. The building occupied the entire front of the block on Park avenue from 32nd to 33rd streets, with a depth of half a block. It is seven stories in height and encloses on four sides a court containing 14,000 square feet of space. At the time of its construction it was the largest hotel in the country, with the exception of the Palace Hotel of San Francisco.

FRESH AND STRONG.

Food That Sends One Along.

"I found a food at last that I could work on and that would keep me fresh and strong. I have been a school teacher for eleven years, and every year toward the last have felt more or less worn out, and have been bothered particularly with my stomach and serious constipation.

Last year I used Grape-Nuts regularly at both morning and evening meals and the result was really wonderful. I have been entirely cured of the troubles spoken of, and don't know what it is to take a dose of physic any more. The old nervousness and sleeplessness have gone. No more do I lie awake nights until my brain is in a whirl. Now I sleep all night long like a healthy child.

I was the only teacher out of fourteen in our public school, who did not miss a day on account of sickness during the last session. I have been able to do more hard studying than ever before, and took up the teachers' state reading work, completed the course and passed a successful examination at the last institute.

Grape-Nuts in my case has proved the truth of the assertion that it is a brain and nerve builder. I would especially recommend it for tired, over-worked school teachers, or any other brain worker." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is far wiser to build up health and strength naturally with food than to crutch along on some kind of medicine and let the disease finally do its work.

A Strong Woman

Iowa City, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1900

My wife was sick for three years. We tried everything without relief and spent much money. My wife tried Wine of Cardui and four bottles cured her. She took two more bottles, knowing she would have to work hard during the hay harvest. She attended to all her household duties and loaded and unloaded all the hay. This medicine gave her strength. Formerly she was weak and tired and could hardly get about, but since she has been taking Wine of Cardui she feels better and stronger than when 20 years of age. JOS. A. EISENHAFER.

Mrs. Eisenhafer had tried everything during her three years sickness and had spent considerable money. She was weak and could hardly get about for three years before she took

WINE OF CARDUI

Now, after taking the Wine of Cardui, she can work with her husband in the hay field. That is hard work, but it is not as injurious to a woman's health as labor in stores, factories and offices where thousands of girls are closely confined year after year. With the aid of Wine of Cardui a woman can do any reasonable work and enjoy good health. The health that Wine of Cardui brings makes a woman vigorous in body and mind. Freed from those terrible devastating pains a woman grows well and strong naturally. Wine of Cardui regulates the disordered menstruation and cures leucorrhoea, falling of the womb and periodical pains in the head and back caused by standing or sitting a long time in the same position. Thedford's Black-Draught puts the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and blood in proper shape. Greatly increased strength and endurance is the natural result. Most cases are cured quickly. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui and 25 cent packages of Thedford's Black-Draught.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEW AND IMPROVED - BLADE - SEWING MACHINE

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

READ OUR GUARANTEE

EVERY Blade Sewing Machine is sold under a Positive Guarantee that it must prove entirely satisfactory to the purchaser after a 90 days' trial or we will refund all money paid for it.

This Handsome High Arm Drop-Head Machine $18

90 DAYS' TRIAL.

This is the handsomest and best Sewing Machine made. Finished in either Golden Oak or Walnut, highly polished, long center drawer and four swell front end drawers, handsomely carved.

PATENTED DROP-HEAD

feature with 18-inch tape measure inlaid in edge of table. Has highest arm made extra heavy; lock stitch, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, automatic bobbin winder, patent stitch regulator and fine tension adjustment. We guarantee it to do any work possible to do on any machine made. Absolute double feed, positive mechanism; no springs used.

COMPLETE ATTACHMENTS in velvet-lined metal case and instruction book free. The instruction book is printed in five languages, English, German, French, Spanish and Swedish.

All machines are shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight. We do not prepay freight.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CORTEZ CAPTURED

Native Constabulary Took Him in by a Surprise Movement.

Manila, Feb. 24.—A company of native constabulary at Santa Cruz, Luzon, has captured Cortez, second in command to the insurgent General Malvar, and turned him over to the military authorities. Cortez was in fancied security in a suburb of Santa Cruz known as Alipit and was raising funds for the insurrection. A friendly native informed Inspector Sorensen of this fact and the capture of Cortez followed.

PHILIPPINE CLIMATE.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Governor Taft continued to discuss the climatic conditions in the Philippines to-day, before the senate Philippine commission.

Reverting to what he had said yesterday concerning the health of the American troops in the Philippines, Governor Taft said that much of the sickness which does exist is due to exposure, and he incidentally made an appeal for liberal appropriations for the construction of barracks and for the protection of officers and men.

The witness thought the high death rate of troops in the Philippines was due to the guerilla warfare, saying that it is impossible to get soldiers to observe the laws of hygiene.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Gen. Oscar F. Long, superintendent of the transport service at this port, will soon leave to take charge, at Washington, D. C., of the land and water transportation of the United States army, comprising the Atlantic as well as the Pacific seaboard. He will succeed Gen. Bird, who is soon to go on the retired list. Capt. Carroll A. Devol will succeed Gen. Long at this port.

GUNNER MORGAN.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 21.—The news that Charles Morgan, the naval gunner, was making a second attempt to separate his floating bed and board from his wife, Mrs. Morgan, of this city, reached the fair defendant in the case yesterday.

Mrs. Morgan was seen last night, when she said she had not yet been served with the papers in which her husband alleges that she has abandoed him.

But, inasmuch as she is applying for a divorce on grounds of desertion, she thinks her former husband is rather presumptuous in filing a counter suit.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately good, capable husband. Address ERIE, [illegible] Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WE PAY $22 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

$8 Per 1000 for writing letters. Materials free. Send addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. Boston Optical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

WEALTHY WIDOW—Age 28, unencumbered, [illegible] would marry and financially aid honorable, capable husband. Union, [illegible] Dearborn, Chicago.

$8 TO $12 SALARY GUARANTEED per week to ladies desiring pleasant home work. Experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp for full instructions, etc. Address 20th Century Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies to do plain work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from [illegible] to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. [illegible] Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

$20 WEEKLY Straight salary and expenses to men with rigs to advertise and introduce Poultry Compound. Send stamp. ROYAL CO-OP. MFG. CO., Dept. E, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEEDS OF PALMS and rare Southern Ferns sent by mail. Maiden Hair, Venus Hair, Elk Horn, Zephyr, Flowering, Christmas and Asparagus Ferns and Fan and Date Palms, [illegible] per paper. R. L. Thornton, Clanton, Ala.

THE BUCKEYE A monthly journal filled with short stories, comic articles, house amusements, etc. [illegible] BUCKEYE PUBLISHING CO., 700 Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill.

IF SICK Our New Electric Method WILL CURE YOU AT HOME. Book free. U.S. Electric Co., [illegible] Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

LITTLE EGYPT DANCING the HOOCHY-KOOCHY, showing the original movements, positions, etc., [illegible] CHICAGO, ILL.

$5.95 BUYS A GENUINE DIAMOND [illegible] DIAMOND. [illegible] $5.95 [illegible] CHICAGO MFG. CO., Dept. [illegible] Washington St., CHICAGO.

Deafness Cured

All About The Ear And Its Disease in a Grand Book. Sent Free.

Can deafness be cured? This is a question that has often been asked. It is answered beyond a shadow of a doubt by the owners of "Actina," the wonderful invention which painlessly cures all eye and ear affections. If you wish all doubt removed, send your name and address to the New York & London Electric Association, Dept. 11 A, Kansas City, Mo., and receive absolutely free a grand book containing 100 pages, and telling you all about diseases of the eye and ear. It is also a treatise on disease in general. Write for it to-day; you should have this valuable book.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

I know as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight,
That under each rank wrong somewhere
There lies the root of Right;
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But as sure as the sun brings morning,
Whatever is, is best.

Thursday.

Has one ever profited in any way by anxious thought? When anxious thought enters the mind, faith and trust go out, and every fibre of man's being, mental and physical, is weakened.

Friday.

It strengthens the mind to think and reason for one's self, and it brings greater **self-reliance** and greater independence **of thought** and action.

Saturday.

Our business concerns life as it is, and **not as it might** be. "Here, or nowhere **is thy kingdom**." There is something supremely trivial in repining, because one is, or fancies himself, unhappy.

Sunday.

Life is never lived normally until it is lived ideally. It is our common daily life that must become divine. It is not made divine by some mysterious transformation at death.

Monday.

The time has come when every man and woman is individually called to co-operate, positively and earnestly, with the Divine forces for the unfolding and uplifting of social life.

Tuesday.

The will is a current of force which is to one's individual life like the helm to a ship. It can be conserved to the highest use in controlling all the flowing conditions of life, or it may be frittered and dissipated by idle chatter, by the gradual waste of life in aimless days.

Seeking To Be Free.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Professor Pearson, of the Northwestern **University**, who for so many weeks **occupied public** attention, has evidently **entered into** the second of the three **stages into** which all reforms in modes of thought and action are said to be divided. "In the first," writes Katherine **Pearsall** Woods, "people say it is absurd; **in the** second, it is irreligious; and **in the** third, everybody knows that."

Since the Professor's radical utterances, an avalanche of severe criticism from his Methodist brethren has been directed towards him. Sermons have been preached, some of them full of brotherly love and regret, and others so far away from the Master's teachings that one wonders how the speakers dare to take the name of the Infinite in vain by pretending to instruct the people in His word! None, so far as I have seen, have given him credit for the honest and sincere conviction that led him to throw himself into the arena challenging the bitter condemnation of those who still believe, or believe that they believe, in Biblical infallibility. The latter forget that if the Bible is absolutely infallible, no human being would have a right to make changes in it, as has been done in its various revisions, because no human being is infallible. One thing is certain—the truths of Christianity, the beautiful teachings of the Master, will stand forever and aye, and nothing which man can say or do will wipe them out of the hearts and conscience of those whose faces are turned to the higher life, or who are ready to turn thitherward. It is man's interpretation of them into creeds and doctrines that are faulty, and these are continually falling away to give place to the illuminating thought of the unvarying love and goodness of the Father to his children.

All of this stirring up in the religious world which has been going on during the last decade with growing power will serve a good purpose in clearing the spiritual atmosphere. Yet even the most optimistic must feel a sense of discouragement, when men of intellect and of high purpose still discuss the horrible doctrine of infant damnation, and affirm that the good works of the non-elect, while they should be done, will be of no avail in the sight of the loving, tender Father.

In strong contrast to this thought and such as this, comes Dr. Lyman Abbott's beautiful words regarding the future life, which must thrill to the very heart all who question as did this one whom he is answering. Here is a single paragraph:

"I think that there are no dead; I think that there is no death; I think there is no long and dreary sleep, no waiting for a future resurrection of a body which has served its purpose and has no future purpose which it can serve; that life goes on unbroken by what we call death; that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was not an extraordinary event, but only an extraordinary evidence of an ordinary event; that he was the first fruits of them that sleep; that all rise from the dead as he rose from the dead, and live as he lives; that to die is 'to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better;' that every death is a resurrection, and that to every spirit God giveth a body as it pleaseth him. I think of death as a glad awakening from this troubled sleep which we call life; as an emancipation from a world which, beautiful tho it be, is still a land of captivity; as a graduation from this primary department into some higher rank in the hierarchy of learning. I think of the dead as possessing a more splendid equipment for a larger life of diviner service than was possible to them on earth—a life in which I shall in due time join them if I am counted worthy of their fellowship in the life eternal."

Whether this contains all of what one may believe to be the true philosophy of life and death or not, the outlook is infinitely beyond in breadth, in depth, in height, that which must direct to-day serious consideration of the questions before mentioned.

The path to power is freedom of thought and it is equally true in religion as in all else. The day is past when thinking men and women can be held to any belief whatsoever, no matter how hoary in tradition it may be, unless it appeals to the inner Divine self as Truth. They who depart from the beaten path may make mistakes on their way, but if they are honest in their questionings, if they are earnest in their endeavor to live in harmony with what seems to them right, if they fashion their ideal by the law of Love, the soul must grow in grace and strength, and errors fall away.

"From Love universal not the least child
can fall—
Love shelters each one, we are one with
the All."

If every human being would divest himself of the idea that all others must walk his path or be lost, the cause of Truth would gain immeasureably. If Professor Pearson is mistaken in his courageously pronounced opinion, the way to convict him does not lie in personal condemnation or fierce denunciation. He has been held to be a brother in the Church. He is still a brother, who, if wrong, is more in need of brotherly love than ever before.

It is by no means likely that he, or any other, who dares to step forth from the highway where many feet are treading, into one that is apart, and fraught with difficulties, does so without much thinking, and a feeling that he is obeying the voice of conscience. He is seeking to be free. And in this lies the key to the whole situation.

To be free! It is not license that these thinkers along new lines are wanting but simply liberty. And if they make mistakes, what then? "Every man," writes the author of Voices of Freedom, "who discards one belief for another is likely to throw something valuable away. But do not obstruct the course of those who are escaping. Let them think. Nothing good will be lost; neither truth nor religion will suffer. And in due season we shall see the old added to the new. Freedom shall come with their union, and every advance shall lay the foundations of a yet richer transition to follow."

THE COZY CORNER

"Polly Pepper" wants to know.

If you please, Madame Editor, there are a few things that have been puzzling me for some time, and as I regard The Blade as "authority" on almost any subject, I write with the utmost faith that you can, and will, set my mind at rest.

In the first place, why should a woman be looked upon with suspicious disapproval if she happens not to be a good housekeeper? Have we not various gifts, and should we not work according to the talent the Lord has entrusted to us? And yet, in some neighborhoods, at least, a woman is scheduled as "lacking," by the average other woman, if she cannot solve the servant girl problem by the rule of two, or fails to know by instinct exactly how everything pertaining to the work of a house should or ought to be done and—do it.

Secondly, why is it a wife is held accountable for the personal appearance of her husband—that is, as far as his clothing is concerned, while he is only pitied if she appears like a dowdy? To explain: I overheard a man say to another that "Jones' wife must be a first rate housekeeper, for she keeps him looking as if he had just come out of a band-box," from which I infer that in addition to caring for her own and the children's wardrobes, she brushes, sponges, presses and generally looks after the heavy apparel of her leige.

I am one who believes in doing my part of the work and carrying my end of the load every time, but I draw the line at acting as valet to my husband. I am sure it is easier for John to brush his coat and place it on the hanger when he takes it off, than it is for me to do it for him. I do not think I am neglecting my conjugal duty in allowing him to wait upon himself. What would he think if I should ask him to brush my dresses and coat when they need it? I am sure that it would be no worse in one case than the other. No, I will sew on buttons, patch, mend, darn and do all I can to keep him looking as if he "came out of a band-box," but unless he is disabled, for some other reason than that he likes to be "waited upon," I shall gently, but firmly, refuse ever to "wait upon" him.

The following letter was received too late to be given with the other contributions for the 22d of February, but can be used at any of the school entertainments requested by Clovis Shook:

I think it is a most excellent idea to keep before our children the memory of the great deeds done by our forefathers in gaining the liberty of our land, and this can be done in no other way that will so interest the young folks, as by entertainments where the deeds of the Revolutionary heroes are recounted in poetry or prose. Foremost of these is George Washington and in response to the request of Mrs. F. J. W., I have tried to write something appropriate for the celebration of his birthday anniversary, which I send with this letter:

To make these entertainments more striking, the room should be decorated with flags and one large flag should be arranged so it can be dropped in front of the speaker when he has finished the selection. For a recall, he can repeat the last four lines of this rhyme:

George Washington, so great and good,
Such men our country needs.
Not all his worth was in estate,
But more in words and deeds.

George Washington, the mighty man,
Who led the conquering host,
Through battles long and bloody, too,
The sum of freedom's cost.

Then Jefferson's bright star arose
Upon the glowing West,
With Constitution, and repose,
Again our land was blest.

The flag of freedom overhead,
Its power no tongue can tell.
It shields the living and the dead,
And will shield us, as well.

When boys in speaking do excell,
You all may laugh or cry,
I am resolved the truth to tell—
"I CANNOT TELL A LIE."
—Jas. H. Stenghton.

Appreciates the Practical.

From the same correspondent we have these comments on a recent article in The Blade:

The day is still and cold; the snow lies white and glistening upon the slumbering fields making a scene of peacefulness and quiet only equalled by that in-doors, where my wife and I sit—she busy with her needle, and I with my pen endeavoring to express my gratitude to those champions of industry who prepare the columns of the Weekly Blade.

It is said that a man is known by the company he keeps, and I am glad to be able to keep such company every week, as Miss Prudence, the Schoolmistress and the editor of the Household. It is also said that a man is never too old to learn, and I can truly say that I never fail to learn something new from every issue of the M. G. R. and the Cozy Corner. The young people who write those pleasant letters do not half understand how much influence they wield, nor how much pleasure we old folks take in reading what they say.

I believe in practical Christianity and agree with what some one said about "tucking the bed-clothes in at the foot of the bed."

"There's many a slight and many a
cheat
In making a bed, it is true;
And who can sleep with chilly, cold feet,
And be ready his day's work to do.

"There's science, too, in making a bed,
As in solving a sum in square root;
And I shall vote for the woman who
said,
She would 'tuck in the clothes at the
foot.'"

I have heard of a red squirrel sitting on a stake in midwinter, with the tears running down his cheeks while he chattered in apparent happiness, but his case could not stand comparison with that of the lady who was so anxious to marry that she might be able to sacrifice herself for the pleasure of her husband.

Pray tell us where such angels can be
found,
Such meekness mortal man has never
found.
A crust of bread between her teeth so
pearly white,
The crackling bread succumbs to every
bite,
While tears of gratitude from out those
lovely eyes
That thus, the man, can feast on pies.

As a general thing men do not care as much for such a woman as they do for a girl who demands, and eats her half of the meat and other things provided for the table, and I should be afraid of a woman who was so very sacrificing before marriage, lest her courage should not hold out.

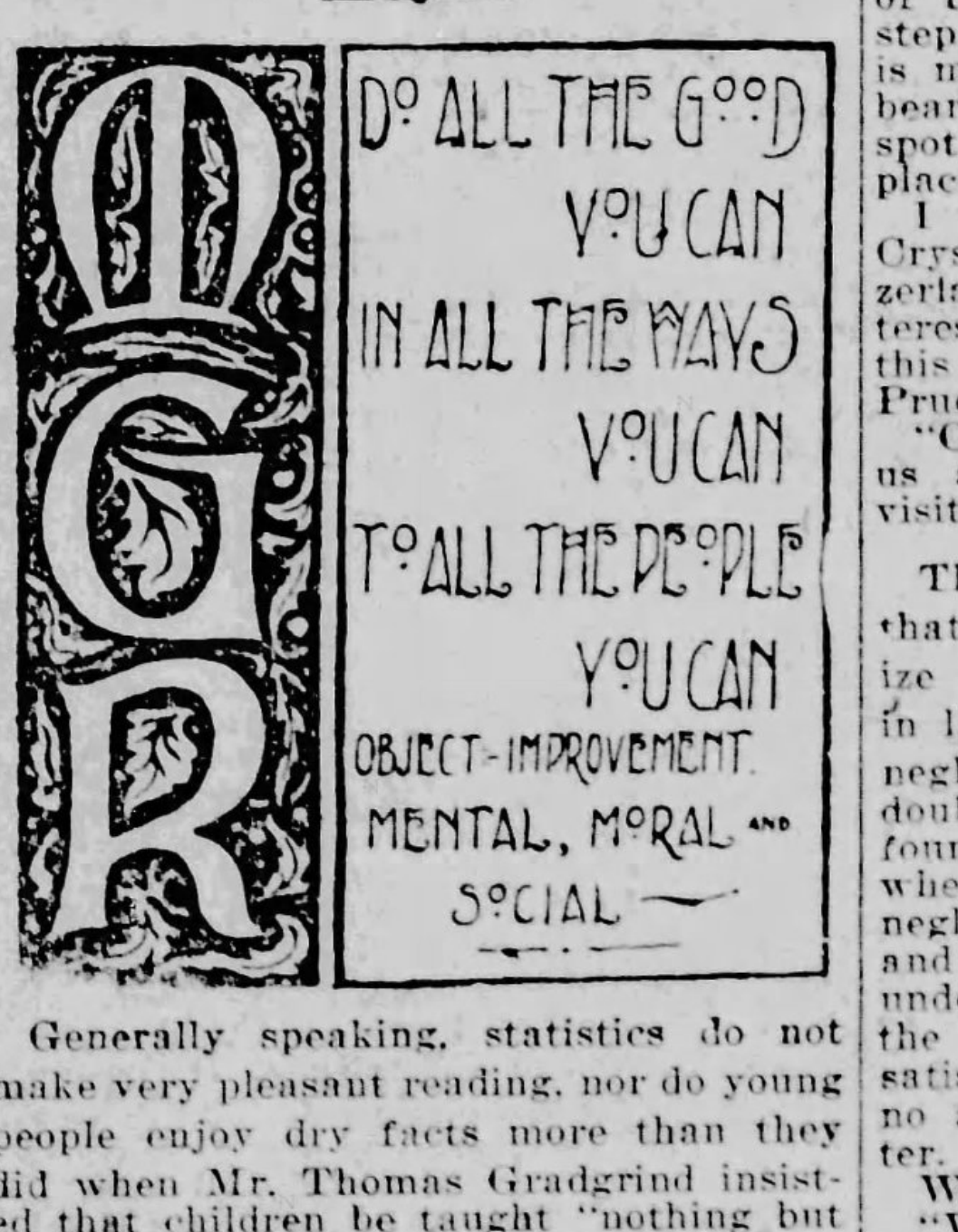
An Experienced Mother.

"I have often read requests for a cure for insomnia, or sleeplessness, and send what I have found, in all cases, to be a never-failing remedy. I have raised a large family, who, of course, have had the usual amount of sickness common to children. In all cases of fever or restlessness caused by any reason I place a cloth, wet with hot water, on the head and at the back of the neck, then gently fan the patient. The evaporation thus caused carries off the heat and in a few moments the patient is quiet, and soon a profuse perspiration will complete the cure and sleep will visit the weary brain. I have tried cold applications, but never with success.—Ellen S. Corneau, Ill."

The "sacrficing woman" seems to have raised a storm of indignation among the ladies of the Cozy Corner, and two articles on that subject are at hand, but will have to wait until next week. One from J. N. Wand and the other signed Jane C., Old Maid.

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.
—Dryden.

Be like the promontory against which the waves continually break, but it stands firm and tames the fury of the water around it.—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.



Generally speaking, statistics do not make very pleasant reading, nor do young people enjoy dry facts more than they did when Mr. Thomas Gradgrind insisted that children be taught "nothing but facts." But, there are ways, and ways of saying the same thing, and Miss Prudence is sure that all will enjoy the way "Cricket," Illinois, gives some facts this week:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—Miss Prudence suggested that I tell you of some of the things I saw when abroad, but it is hard to limit such descriptions to the space allowed us, so if I cannot make them interesting, please pardon me.

First, let me describe the ship in which we sailed. It was 648 feet in length, 66 feet beam and 43 feet deep; is registered at 14,350 tons and travels 22 miles an hour. This floating palace carries 400 first-class, 350 second class, and 800 steerage passengers besides its crew of 500 persons.

For the service in the first cabin is needed 4,000 spoons, as many knives and forks, 500 finger bowls, 600 salt cellars, 3,000 tumblers, 2,000 cups and saucers, 8,000 plates, 12,000 napkins, 3,000 blankets, 1,200 pillows and other things in proportion. It required 40,000 yards of carpet to fit out the ship. This was all for the first cabin only, and the rest of the ship would require at least two-thirds as much more, so you can form some idea of what a gigantic affair it was.

Besides the cabin supplies, there was a hospital, a butcher's shop, and a bakery; in fact the great ship was a world in itself. As an average of 2,100 people cross the ocean on every trip the boat makes, the supplies must be greater than for any hotel, and are in truth, measured by the ton. We had on board about 171 tons of water and an additional 60 tons was prepared each day by evaporation.

In the supply department we had 125 varieties of fruit, 25,000 pounds of beef, 8,000 pounds of mutton and about 14,000 pounds of other kinds of meats and 2,500 pounds of fish. Are you tired of hearing of such quantities of food? If not, let me add that we carried 800 pounds of coffee, 350 pounds of tea, 5,600 pounds of sugar, 18,000 eggs and 4,200 fowls; these, besides bread, vegetables, etc.

For mental food is provided a library of 2,000 volumes, and with these few items to guide your estimates, you will not be surprised to learn that the vessel cost over four millions of dollars.

Of all the places I visited, I saw none that filled me with awe and reverence equal to Westminster Abbey. When I looked upon the magnificent monuments erected to the memory of the illustrious dead who lie buried beneath its floor, I seemed to be living in a realm of greatness. The feeling that passes through one when they realize that beneath his feet lie some of the most illustrious men who ever lived, is a very peculiar one, I can assure you. As you enter the door of the cathedral, you are compelled to step over the grave of Mr. Gladstone. It is marked only by a simple stone slab, bearing his name. I was told that this spot was selected for his last resting place by Mr. Gladstone himself.

I wish I had space to tell you of the Crystal Palace, of Venice, Paris, Switzerland, Madrid, and the other very interesting places we visited, but I fear this letter is already too long, if so, Miss Prudence will please trim it down.

"Cricket" must come again, and tell us about some particularly interesting visit she made.

The trouble generally lies in the fact that a man, or a woman, does not realize the refining influence of carefulness in little things or the contrary effect of neglecting these details. It is an undoubted fact, proven by examples to be found in nearly every neighborhood, that when the house and its surroundings are neglected, the family lose the interest and hopefulness that they would have under other conditions, soon sharing in the "run-down" appearance of the place, satisfied with merely existing and with no ambition or hope for anything better.

What say you?

"When a man is done with his day's work he is too tired to fuss around in a flower bed, or do that which is for beauty alone." It isn't a question, always, in this life, whether we like to do certain things or not. The man who is "tired" must consider if he can afford to neglect anything that will make home the pleasantest spot on earth for his children; whether he is too tired to do half an hour's work to make the place more beautiful, and to give his wife something besides weeds or vegetables to rest her eyes upon when she, too, is "tired" with her day's labors.

If in this year of grace, 1902, each man, woman and child who reads The Weekly Blade, would resolve to spend half an hour every day in an effort to beautify their surroundings, in planting trees and flowers, not only in their own gardens, but by the roadside for the pleasure of the wayfarer; in working to secure legislation for good roads, for public parks; for school grounds and buildings, there is no way of computing the good that would result.

One family in a neighborhood can set the example and others will surely follow. How many will make an effort in this direction?

For flower culture, seeds can be obtained from florists at very low rates for such purposes, and it would be money well invested if township and county officers would encourage such efforts by offering prizes for the best results in amateur gardening, and general improvements, in the town or country.

S. F. W.

Heiskell's
Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.
HEISKELL'S SOAP
makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
"Your Ointment cured terrible running sores on baby's face. She now has beautiful skin."—Susie May Schell, 470 Mott Ave., New York.

The Ethics of a Flower Garden.

In a certain city in Ohio, an experiment was tried last year to prove the possibility of cultivating a love for the beautiful as a saving grace among the mass of people, whose lives on the back streets and alleys of a large city were devoid of everything that could appeal to their better and higher natures. The management of a popular newspaper offered prizes for the best results in beautifying the grounds about these humble homes, and the outcome was a magnificent success. Everywhere was the spirit of friendly rivalry; back yards that had until then been mere repositories for tin cans and rubbish of all kinds, were cleaned out and planted with flower seeds, each in accordance with the owner's ideas of beauty of form or coloring. Ash heaps disappeared from the alleys, vines covered the rough board fences, puddles of washwater, in which dirty children played, were things of the past, and the appearance of these alleyways was made as inviting as they had heretofore been repulsive.

The tiniest patch of earth in front of a house blossomed into a blaze of color as the season advanced, and porch boxes filled with drooping vines and flowering plants supplied the esthetic element for the flats and apartment houses that were denied the bit of ground. In many instances, earth was carried to the top of a house, and on the roof, far above the noise and heat of the street, was a miniature Eden that was a source of comfort and rest to the owner.

The interest spread to all parts of the city, and those who at first treated the plan with scorn were influenced by the results, and the contrast between the appearance of their neglected yards and those of their neighbors was so great that they were induced by shame, if by no better motive, to follow the good example.

Not only among the very poor did this spirit of improvement exist. Neglected lawns in all portions of the city were cared for, trees planted and the transformation accomplished in a few months was wonderful. A Home Gardening association was formed, which distributed thousands of packages of seeds, through the agency of the teachers in the public schools, and in other ways. Florists donated slips and cuttings; owners of large gardens were ready to encourage the work by giving plants and instructions for their care, while neighbors vied with each other in generosity in exchanging seeds and roots for planting.

Boys and girls talked of their flowers with the same interest as of their games, and the love of the beautiful things took so firm a hold of their hearts that there was no need of fences for the protection of the flowers. They grew, blossomed and seeded on open lawns, unmolested by children who, previous to the refining influence exerted by having gardens of their own, had been the worst of vandals in respect to the gardens of other people.

The reform did not end in the improved appearance of the city. The cultivation of flowering plants developed in the workers a taste for beauty and for the study of flower growth and needs. Persons who had never before given a thought to aught but the practical necessities of life now became interested in the texture and formation of petals and leaves, and how they could produce the most harmonious effects in coloring.

From this it was a very natural progress to the thought that an untidy house in a lovely garden was not to be considered, and by degrees the gospel of beauty and orderliness spread so as to include the houses and the people. With this change came, naturally, better and higher desires and ideas of living, and so the leaven started by the journalist brought benefits that can hardly be estimated.

While these results may be obtained in any city with the outlay of very little money, there is opportunity for even greater improvements along the same lines and by the same methods in villages and on isolated farms. With the present extensive system of trolley lines and long-distance telephones, a resident of a suburban town can keep in touch with the business interests of a city without living in the midst of its confusion and temptations. With very little care and trouble may be provided good roads, clean streets, a park where the residents may congregate of an evening to listen to music furnished at the expense of the community and a public library, however small it may be, which will afford a place for quiet rest and reading. Such a town will be a haven of peace and safety to which the weary man or woman will turn with joy and relief when the day's work is done, and there will be found safe and innocent amusement for the younger people, who, in a city, would drift to the saloon or some other disreputable resort.

On the farm much can be done, and is being done, in these times, to relieve the dullness and monotony of a farmer's life, and to keep at home the boys and girls whose inherent love of pleasure and beauty formerly impelled them to seek for it amid the temptations of city life. It is now an exploded idea that beauty is inconsistent with economy, and that we must labor amid uncongenial and unpleasant surroundings until we have amassed a sum sufficient to support us in idleness and luxury. We are wiser now, and realize that to truly enjoy life and make the most of its opportunities, as much of help and beauty as is possible should be brought into each and every day. It is the part of wisdom to make even a humble home as pleasant and attractive as our means will allow, rather than scrimp and save, starving both body and soul, in anticipation of a future that may never come.

To do this it is not needful or right to be wasteful or extravagant. We should not run in debt for any unnecessary luxury, nor fail to pay what we rightfully owe. It is to give of our time and ourselves in making the most of every opportunity—and if we search for these we shall find many more than will come of themselves. If we have but a few feet of ground, it will not take long to cultivate it. If a farmer has many acres of land to cultivate for financial profit, he can surely give a little time toward making a flower bed for the beautifying of his home and the mental pleasure and profit of his family. It will take no longer to make a straight path from his door to the gate than it would to make the crooked one we so often see before a farmhouse. No man is so hurried or driven for time that he cannot find an opportunity to cut the weeds and grass in his front yard or mend a broken fence, if he cares to have things look neat and comfortable about his home. And yet we have all seen just such shiftless-looking front yards, have we not?

Banner Puzzler

For January.

Solutions—W. P. E.
New Work—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE.

He was born in 1780 at Newport, R. I. He was an eminent divine and orator and graduated from Harvard with the highest honors in 1798. In 1803 he was made pastor of a church in Boston, with which he maintained his connection until his death, which occurred in 1842. Towards the close of his life, being much enfeebled, he withdrew almost entirely from his pastoral duties and devoted himself to literature. His writings are published in six volumes, and are mainly on theological subjects.

MINNEHAHA.

2.—HOUR-GLASS.

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1.—An enclosure devoted to the culture of fruit trees.
2.—To glow.
3.—Past tense of eat.
4.—A consonant.
5.—An exclamation denoting triumph.
6.—A squadron of ships.
7.—Pertaining to war.
Centrals name a tool which was highly prized by one of our Presidents in his boyhood days.

METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A train leaves Chicago 20 minutes late, and runs at schedule speed for 100 miles. An accident causes 20 minutes' delay. The train runs the balance of the trip at 10 miles an hour in excess of usual speed, and arrives at destination on time. Had the delay occurred when the train was 60 miles from Chicago, an increase of speed of 6 miles an hour would have placed the train at its destination on time. What was the usual speed per hour, and what was the length of the trip?

F. E. PERRY.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in pen, but not in ink;
My second in thought, but not in think;
My third is in gaze, but not in look;
My fourth in magazine, not in book;
My fifth is in lend, but not in borrow;
My sixth is in sin, but not in sorrow;
My seventh is in funny, but not in gay;
My eighth is in night, but not in day.
My whole is pastime for young and old,
More than this you'll not be told.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

What Emperor resigned the purple to amuse himself by working in his garden, and when Maximian sought to draw him out of his retirement, he wrote: "If you could see the cabbages I have planted with my own hand, you would never ask me to remount the throne."

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"What if the battle end, and thou hast
lost,
Others have lost the battle thou hast
won;
Haste thee to bind thy wounds, nor count
the cost;
Over the field will rise to-morrow's sun."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of February 13

1.—H-elen, E-ve, A-dam, L-utheran, T-oledo, H-ales. Health to Illi Nois.

2.—Words forming heart: Damson, Marsh-elder, under-stood, expectation, ineffectual, biograph, science, fancy, ice, E. Centrals, Terence to Metta.

3.—May your life lack no pleasure,
Your existence no joy;
May you soon be the treasure
Of some "broth of a boy." To Hawkeye.

4.—To C. M. B.: "The glory of young men is their strength; and the beauty of old men is the grey head."

5.—A cylinder to contain exactly 1 bushel, and to be 36 ins. long must have a diameter of 8.72 ins. In order that this may revolve inside another cylinder, with an inch space in the clear all around, the outside cylinder must be 10.72x38 inches.

Chat.

There was a good atendance at the 'Cademy this morning, Minnehaha, Geo. E. Sprinkle, Illi Nois, Newt, F. E. Perry, Pauline and W. P. E. answering to roll-call.

Minnehaha, you are very welcome, "fair Indian maid."

Illi Nois, the Schoolmistress is glad your sick folks are improving.

Newt, it was thought in "these parts" that you had either graduated, or "gall-uated."

Pauline, you are almost a stranger, but a most welcome visitor whenever you can "drop in."

W. P. E., the solution sent by Indiana to the problem in question is this: "Multiply the selling price by 100, and add [illegible] to the product. Of the sum extract the sq. rt., and from the root subtract [illegible]; the remainder will be the cost.

The Schoolmistress returns thanks to W. P. E. for the able assistance he rendered her in the "Cylinder problem."

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"The Moon! The Moon!"

O foolish baby! what—"the moon?"
Life's vainest longing waked so soon?
Your ball is round, your bells are bright,
Both close to touch as well as sight.
The moon's a great cold, empty thing;
It will not bounce, it will not ring.
For ages it has hung on high,
To tempt poor bye-low babes to cry.
Go bye-low, baby; close your eye.
What, whimpering to the same old tune—
"The moon! the moon!"

O wisest babe, to want the moon!
Life's subtlest lessons learned so soon!
When sawdust dolls and trampled toys
Have shattered all our baby joys—
Unspoiled, unbroken, unattained,
By feverish fingers unprofaned,
The lovely moon still swings on high,
That self-respecting babes may cry.
It keeps us looking to the sky,
When we have pricked our last balloon—
The moon, the moon!
—Louis B. Edwards, in Independent.

A Second Trial.

A College Scene.

It was commencement at D—— College. The people were pouring into church as I entered. Finding the choice seats already taken, I pressed onward, looking to the right and to the left for a vacancy, and on the very front row I found one.

Here a little girl moved to make room for me, looking into my face with large gray eyes, whose brightness was softened by very long lashes. Her face was open and fresh as a newly-born rose. Again and again I found my eyes turning to the rose-like face, and each time the gray eyes moved, half-smiling, to meet mine. Evidently the child was ready to "make up" with me. And when, with a bright smile, she returned my dropped handkerchief we seemed fairly introduced. Other persons, now coming into the seat, crowded me quite close up against the little girl, so that we soon felt very well acquainted.

"There's going to be a great crowd," she said to me.

"Yes," I replied; "people always like to see how schoolboys are made into men."

Her face beamed with pleasure and pride as she said:

"My brother's going to graduate; he's going to speak; I've brought these flowers to throw to him."

They were not greenhouse favorites; but just old-fashioned domestic flowers, such as we associate with the dear grandmothers; "but," I thought, "they will seem sweet and beautiful to him for his little sister's sake."

"That is my brother," she went on, pointing with her nosegay.

"The one with the light hair?" I asked.

"Oh, no," she said, smiling and shaking her head in innocent reproof; "not that homely one with red hair; that handsome one with brown wavy hair. His eyes look brown, too; but they are not,—they are dark blue. There! he's got his hand up to his head now. You see him, don't you"

In an eager way she looked from me to him, as if some important fate depended upon my identifying her brother.

"I see him," I said, "he's a very good-looking brother."

"Yes, he's beautiful," she said with artless delight, "and he's good, and he studies so hard. He has taken care of me ever since mamma died. Here is his name on the program. He is not the valedictorian, but he has an honor for all that."

I saw in the little creature's familiarity with these technical college terms that she had closely identified herself with her brother's studies, hopes, and successes.

"He thought at first," she continued, "that he would write on 'The Romance of Monastic Life.'"

What a strange sound these long words had whispered from her childish lips! Her interest in her brother's work had stamped them on the child's memory, and to her they were ordinary things.

"But then," she went on, "he decided that he would rather write on 'Historical Parallels,' and he's got a real good oration, and he says it beautifully. He has said it to me a great many times. I 'most know it by heart. Oh! it begins so pretty and so grand. This is the way it begins," she added, encouraged by the interest she must have seen in my face: "'Amid the combinations of actors and forces which make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find a turn of Destiny's hand.'"

"Why bless the baby!" I thought, looking down into her proud face. I can't describe how very old and selfish it did seem to have those sonorous words rolling out of the smiling mouth.

The band striking up put an end to the quotation and to the confidences.

'Please Sir' she said.

As the exercises progressed, and approached nearer and nearer the effort on which all her interest was concentrated, my little friend became excited and restless. Her eyes grew larger and brighter, two deep red spots glowed on her cheeks. She touched up the flowers, manifestly making the offering ready for the shrine.

"Now it's his turn," she said, turning to me a face in which pride and delight and anxiety seemed equally mingled. But when the overture was played through, and his name was called, the child seemed in her eagerness to forget me and all the earth beside him. She rose to her feet and leaned forward for a better view of her beloved as he mounted to the speaker's stand. I knew by her deep breathing that her heart was throbbing in her throat. I knew, too, by the way her brother came to the front that he was trembling. The hands hung limp; his face was pallid and the lips blue, as with cold. I felt anxious. The child, too, seemed to discern that things were not well with him. Something like fear showed in her face.

He made an automatic bow. Then a bewildered, struggling look came into his face, then a helpless look, and then he stood staring vacantly, like a somnambulist, at the waiting audience. The moments of painful suspense went by, and still he stood as if struck dumb. I saw how it was; he had been seized with stage fright.

Alas! little sister! She turned her large dismayed eyes upon me. "He's forgotten it," she said. Then a swift change came into her face; a strong, determined look; and on the funeral-like silence of the room broke the sweet child voice:

"'Amid the combinations of actors and forces that make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find that a turn of Destiny's hand'"—

Everybody about us turned and looked. The breathless silence; the sweet, childish voice; the childish face, the long, unchildlike words, produced a weird effect.

But the help had come too late; the unhappy brother was already staggering in humiliation from the stage. The band quickly struck up, and waves of lively music were rolled out to cover the defeat.

I gave the sister a glance in which I meant to show the intense sympathy which I felt, but she did not see. Her eyes, swimming with tears, were on her brother's face. I put my arm around her. She was too absorbed to feel the caress, and before I could appreciate her purpose she was on her way to the shame-stricken young man, sitting with a face like a statue's.

When he saw her by his side the set face relaxed and a quick moist came into his eyes. The young men got closer together to make room for her. She sat down beside him, laid her flowers on his knee and slipped her hand in his.

I could not keep my eyes from her sweet, pitying face. I saw her whisper to him, he bending a little to catch her words. Later, I found out that she was asking him if he knew his "piece" now, and that he answered yes.

When the young man next on the list had spoken, and while the band was playing, the child, to the brother's great surprise, made her way up the stage steps, and pressed through the throng of professors and trustees and distinguished visitors, up to the college president.

"If you please, sir," she said with a little courtesy, "will you and the trustees let my brother try again? He knows his 'piece' now."

For a moment the president stared at her through his gold-bowed spectacles, and then, appreciating the child petition, he smiled on her and went down and spoke to the young man who had failed.

So it happened that when the band had again ceased playing, it was briefly announced that Mr. —— would now deliver his oration—"Historic Parallels."

"'Amid the combinations of actors and forces which'"— This the little sister whispered to him as he rose to answer the summons.

A ripple of heightened and expectant interest passed over the audience, and then all sat stone-still, as though fearing to breathe lest the speaker might again take fright. No danger. The hero in the youth was aroused. He went at his "piece" with a set purpose to conquer, to redeem himself, and to bring back the smile into the child's tear-stained face. I watched the face during the speaking. The wide eyes, the parted lips, the whole rapt being said that the breathless audience was forgotten, that her spirit was moving with his.

And when the address was ended with the ardent abandon of one who catches enthusiasm in the realization that he is fighting down a wrong judgment and conquering a sympathy, the effect was really thrilling. That dignified audience broke into rapturous applause; bouquets intended for the valedictorian, rained like a tempest. And the child who had helped to save the day—that one beaming little face, in its pride and gladness, is something to be forever remembered.—Our Dumb Animals.

ROOSEVELT ON SCHLEY APPEAL

Unbiased Men on Both Sides Believe President Spoke His Honest Opinion.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The President yesterday made the following statement public:

White House, Feb. 18, 1902.—I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley and the answer thereto from the navy department. I have examined both with the utmost care, as well as the preceding appeal to the secretary of the navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the court and the statements of the counsel for Admirals Sampson and Schley; have examined all the official reports of every kind in reference to the Santiago naval campaign, copies of the log books and signal books and the testimony before the court of claims, and have also personally had before me the four surviving captains of the five ships, aside from these of the two admirals who were actively engaged at Santiago. It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in its expression of opinion on most of its findings of fact. No appeal is made to me from the verdict of the court on these points where is was unanimous. I have, however, gone carefully over the evidence on these points also. I am satisfied that, on the whole, the court did substantial justice. It should have specifically condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago, while Admiral Schley was in command. On the other hand, I feel that there is a reasonable doubt whether he did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port. The court is a unit in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the point where it seems to be he most gravely erred, his "retrograde movement," when he abandoned the blockade and his disobedience of orders and misstatement of facts in relation thereto. It should be remembered, however, that the majority of these actions which the court censures occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself and it certainly seems that if Admiral Schley's actions were censurable he should not have been left as second in command under Admiral Sampson. His offenses were, in effect, condoned when he was not called to account for them. Admiral Sampson, after the fight, in an official letter to the department alluded, for the first time, to Admiral Schley's reprehensible conduct six weeks previously. If Admiral Schley was guilty of reprehensible conduct of a kind which called for such notice from Admiral Sampson, then Admiral Sampson ought not to have left him as senior officer of the blockading squadron on the third of July when he (Sampson) steamed away on his proper errand of communication with General Shafter. We can therefore, for our present purposes, dismiss consideration of so much of the appeal as relates to anything except the battle.

As regards this, the point raised in the appeal is between Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley, as to which was in command and as to which was entitled to the credit, if either of them was really entitled to any unusual and preeminent credit by any special exhibition of genius, skill and courage. The court could have considered both of these questions, but, as a matter of fact, it unanimously excluded evidence offered upon them and, through its president, announced its refusal to hear Admiral Sampson's side at all, and, in view of such exclusion, the majority of the court acted with entire propriety in not expressing any opinion on these points. The matter has, however, been raised by the president of the court. Moreover it is the point upon which Admiral Schley, in his appeal, lays most stress and which he especially asks me to consider. I have, therefore, carefully investigated this matter also and have informed myself upon it from the best sources of information at my command. The appeal of Admiral Schley to me is not as to this, the chief point he raises, really an appeal from the decision of the court of inquiry. Five-sixths of the appeal is devoted to this question of command and credit; that is, to matter which the court of inquiry did not consider. It is, in effect, an appeal from the action of President McKinley three years ago, when he sent in the recommendation for promotion for the various officers connected with the Santiago squadron, basing his recommendations upon his estimate of the credit to which the officers were respectively entitled. What I have to decide, therefore, is whether or not President McKinley did injustice in the matter. This necessarily involves a comparison of the actions of the different commanders engaged. The exhaustive official reports of the action leave little to be brought out anew; but as the question of Admiral Sampson's right to be considered in chief command, which was determined in his favor by President McKinley, and later by the court of claims, has never hitherto been officially recommended I deemed it best to secure statements of the commanders of five ships (others than the Brooklyn and New York, the flagships of the two admirals), which were actively engaged in the fight. Admiral Philip is dead. The President quotes extracts from his magazine article on the fight, closing with an extract from his letter to the secretary of the navy of February 27, 1899:

The question of command is in this case nominal and technical. Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was seen at the outset of the fight from all other ships except the Brooklyn. Four of these five ship captains have testified that they regarded him as present and in command. He signalled "close in" to the fleet as soon as the first Spanish ship appeared, but his signal was not seen by any American vessel. He was actually under fire from the forts, and himself fired a couple of shots, at the close of the action with the torpedo boats, in addition to signalling the Indiana just at the close of the action. But during the action, not a single order from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged.

Admiral Schley, at the outset of the action, hoisted the two signals of "clear ship" and "close in," which was simply carrying out the standing orders of Admiral Sampson as to what should be done if the enemy's ships attempted to break out of the harbor. Until after the close of the first portion of the fight at the mouth of the harbor, and until he had made his loop and the Spanish ships were fleeing to the westward, not another American ship noticed a signal from him. When the western pursuit had begun, the Oregon, and the Oregon only, noticed and repeated one of his signals of command. The captain of the Oregon then regarded him as in command, but did not in any shape or way execute any movement or any action of any kind whatsoever in accordance with any order from him.

In short, the question as to which of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command is of a merely nominal character. Nominally Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own vessels. It was a captains' fight.

Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron, for so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one nor the other in fact exercised any command. Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief; upon the excellence of the blockade; upon the preparedness of the squadron; upon the arrangement of ships, heads on, in a semi-circle around the harbor, and the standing orders in accordance with which they instantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all these things the credit is his.

Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well; but I agree with the unanimous findings of the three admirals who composed the court of inqury as to the "loop." It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in "more dangerous proximity" to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her.

This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag forever. The danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the selfsame moment, menaced Wainwright's craft as he drove forward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the danger to which the Texas was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the Brooklyn and the Texas materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had once been taken, Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well. She and the Oregon were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—though the Iowa certainly, and, seemingly, the Texas also, did as much in hammering to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendo and Teresa; while the Indiana did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and Oregon share the credit between them.

Under such circumstances, it seems to me that the recommendations of President McKinley were eminently proper, and that, so far as Admirals Sampson and Schley were concerned, it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally, I feel that, in view of Capt. Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the conditions in which he brought her to the scene of service, as well as the way in which he actually managed her before and during the fight, it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright. But, waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders; and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley, I find that President McKinley did substantial justice, and that there would be no warrant for reversing his action.

Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley are now on the retired list. In concluding their report, the members of the court of inquiry—Admirals Dewey, Benham and Ramsay—unite in stating that they recommend that no further action be had in the matter. With this recommendation I most heartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. To keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Are Quick to See

Good Doctors are Quick to See and Appreciate Real Merit in New Medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a discovery of great value to the medical profession and the public. They are an unfailing specific in all cases of dyspepsia and disordered digestion.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help and you will have no trouble.

It's a common sense medicine and a common sense treatment and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—

Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White, of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them.

It will cost 50c to find out just how much Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will help you. Try them—that's the best way to decide.

All druggists sell them. A little book on stomach diseases will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Cured of Piles After Many Years.

Mrs. D. E. Reed, of Albany, says: "I would not take $500 and be placed back where I was before I used the Pyramid Pile Cure; I suffered for years and it is now 18 months since I used it and not the slightest trace of the trouble has returned." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

METEOR LAUNCHED

The President's Daughter Christens the Kaiser's Yacht.

New York, Feb. 25.—In a drizzling rain and in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, amidst cheering and the roar of cannon, the German Emperor's new schooner yacht Meteor was launched from Shooter's Island to-day. Unlike the weather, the arrangements were perfect and no untoward incident marred the occasion. The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Prince Henry and the distinguished party accompanying them were enthusiastically cheered on arriving at the platform built just back of the bow of the Meteor. Without delay after greetings had been exchanged, Miss Roosevelt stepped forward and, taking hold of a silver covered bottle containing German champagne, broke it on the side of the vessel. Immediately she seized a silver axe and severed the rope which released the weights holding the Meteor. The vessel went gracefully into the water with the American flag breaking out at the taff rail. American and German national airs were played and from the scores of craft containing excursionists came enthusiastic cheering.

Miss Roosevelt wore a dress of sapphire blue velvet, a large black hat trimmed with ostrich feathers and a fur muff and boa.

Arrival of the President.

New York, Feb. 25.—The special train bearing President Roosevelt from Washington to the launching of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, reached Jersey City at 6:40 a. m.

The President remained on board until the arrival of the prince's train, a few minutes after 8 o'clock.

A cylinder head on the engine of Prince Henry's special blew out and the train was more than an hour late in reaching Jersey City. The accident occurred shortly after leaving Baltimore. The stalled train was pushed into Magnolia, Md., by a passenger train and there got a new engine.

There were some other minor delays enroute, occasioned by the change of schedule.

Soon after 8 o'clock the President and the prince and their suites embarked on a boat for Shooter's Island, where the launching will take place.

Weather Inauspicious.

The weather was most inauspicious. A fine, cold rain was falling and the harbor was covered with mist. The boat proceeded direct to Shooter's Island, where a guard of police and naval militia had been on duty since early morning.

When the prince alighted from the train and, accompanied by his suite, passed through the station to the boat, there was the usual great crowd of commuters, who cheered him heartily. The ovation was repeated when a few moments later President Roosevelt traversed the same route.

Await President and Prince.

The ferry boat Philadelphia had been awaiting the coming of the President and the prince since 7 o'clock. She lay in the northern slip of the Pennsylvania station. From her tall midship flagstaff fluttered the Stars and Stripes. Forward was hoisted a flag with a white Maltese cross on a yellow background. On a round disc in the center was the Prussian eagle in black, while the royal emblem of Prussia and the imperial crown of Germany were scattered all over the yellow field of the flag. Aft was hoisted the blue flag of the President of the United States. The Presidential party breakfasted on the train while waiting for the prince. When President Roosevelt appeared he was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt. He touched his hat time and again to the cheering multitude.

He was followed by Secretary of War Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root and by the other members of the party. Detectives and secret service men brought up front and rear.

On board the ferry boat, the President at once joined the prince forward on the upper deck where they remained for some time in view of the cheering passengers on the crowded ferry boats in the other slips.

The President and prince arrived at Shooter's Island at 9:30. They were received with cheers by those present and the Presidential and royal salutes, 21 guns each, were fired.

Shooter's Island, in anticipation of the arrival of the distinguished visitors, presented the appearance this morning of a military encampment rather than the scene of an event of international comity. Two battalions of naval malitia reached the island at 8 o'clock and were posted at various points between the landing stage and the scene of the launching. They were supplemented later by a squad of petty officers and sailors from the Hohenzollern, who, though not under arms, presented a military aspect. Police swarmed everywhere over the little island, and the snow-covered hills of Mariner's harbor, across the Kill, was manned by 250 policemen. Out in the bay revenue cutters, naval tugs and police patrol boats, manned by naval militia and blue coats, darted about to keep the excursion fleet back of an imaginary line.

Waiting the Word.

The party proceeded directly from the ferry boat to the stand which had been erected at the inshore end of the ways on which the Meteor rested. The President and prince, with Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, arrived on the platform at 10:22.

The prince conducted Miss Roosevelt to the small platform immediately under the bow of the boat. On this platform at the time of the launching were President Roosevelt, Prince Henry, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, the mayor of New York and Ambassador Von Holleben. While waiting the prince and Miss Roosevelt chatted, the entire assemblage taking its cue from the Prince and President's daughter was in merry mood.

Launched Without Accident.

Exactly at 10:39 Miss Roosevelt broke the champagne bottle with vigorous and effective hand, saying, "In the name of the German Emperor, I christian thee Meteor."

Guns roared, bands played, and the great cheering lasted for several minutes. The prince handed a bouquet to Miss Roosevelt and then, raising his hat, in a few words acknowledged the cheering of this on the main platform. The launch occurred without any mishap. The President's daughter lifted a silver hatchet and struck the rope. It parted cleanly and down came the weights. The wedges flew up and out. The yacht trembled, started forward and then slid slowly down into the water to the cheers of the distinguished gathering. She took the water safely and brought in the middle of the Kill-Von-Kull without accident.

Photographs Taken.

Prince Henry and Miss Roosevelt were then photographed. The prince presented Miss Roosevelt a silken cap ribbon of the new yacht Meteor and she wore it on her left arm as she stood before the camera, with the prince.

Soon after the launching the Presidential party and the prince proceeded to the hall, where a luncheon had been prepared. The health of the prince was drunk and then Prince Henry said:

"On this occasion I wish to call for three hearty cheers for the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. Hip, hip, hoorah."

As the prince spoke he waved his arm as a signal and the building shook with responding cheers. Then President Roosevelt raised his right hand and when there was silence said: "I ask three cheers for the guest who has already won our hearts, Henry of Prussia. Now a good one."

President "Hoorayed."

President Roosevelt's "hip, hip, hoorah" was drowned in the roar of applause that greeted the call for cheers. Then the prince and President shook hands warmly, and as the party started to leave the hall some one among the invited guests shouted: "Mr. President, I offer three cheers for the young lady who has had the honor of launching the Meteor." The cheers were given. The Presidential party and the prince and his suite did not remain for the luncheon.

Soon after the yacht had reached the water the prince wrote a cablegram to the emperor, informing him that the Meteor had been successfully launched. The cablegram was in German, a translation being as follows:

Cable to Emperor.

"To the German Emperor, Berlin: Yacht just launched under brilliant auspices. Christened by Miss Roosevelt's hand. Beautiful craft. Great enthusiasm. I congratulate you with all my heart.

(Signed) "HEINRICH."

With the President and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt were the following: Secretary Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Secretary Hitchcock, Major General Henry Corbin, Mrs. Corbin, Rear Admiral Evans, Miss Evans, Senator Lodge, Senator Spooner, Congressman Littauer, Admiral Bowles, Commander Wm. Cowles, Mrs. Cowles, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Col. Theodore Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd, Wm. Loeb, jr., assistant private secretary to the President.

Left Shooter's Island.

Prince Henry was accompanied by his whole suite and Ambassador Von Holleben with the staff of the embassy. Consul General Buenz, of New York, also was present.

President Roosevelt and Prince Henry, accompanied by their respective parties, left Shooter's Island on the naval tug Vigilant at 11:20, and an hour later were alongside the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. After their departure from Shooter's Island there was an enthusiastic demonstration from the crowds that had witnessed the launching. Directly before the tug pulled out from the wharf President Roosevelt and Prince Henry, accompanied by Col. Theodore Bingham, appeared upon the top of the pilot house of the tug, and there were wild cheers for them. The surrounding fleet of tugs tooted their whistles, the Marine Band played the national air, and the crowd yelled. The President raised his hat repeatedly, and the tugs saluted. On their way up the harbor the police boat Patrol ran alongside the Vigilant, broke out a new American flag at the main top, and fired 21 guns in honor of the President. President Roosevelt bowed in honor of the salute. At 34th street pier the President and Prince Henry landed together, and went at once on board the Hohenzollern with the rest of their parties.

$2.50 WORTH SENT FREE

By Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Specialist in Diseases of the Heart, Nerves, Stomach and Kidneys.

Has Cured Hundreds of "Incurable" Cases after Five to Thirty Physicians Failed.

When an experienced physician offers to give away New Treatments for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach, or dropsy it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in them. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatments his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of wonderful cures of well-known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, one after being given up by thirty physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed.

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintance we know Dr. Miles to be a most skillful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science." Col. Tucker, late General Manager N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., of Cleveland, states: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Mrs. Flora L. Graetor, of Bristolville, Ohio, was cured after 22 physicians failed. Major D. Byrkitt's daughter, of the Milburn Wagon Co., Toledo, Ohio, was cured after failure of leading specialists. Mrs. Ella Norris, of Windsor, Ohio, after 5 physicians had given her up.

One thousand remarkable testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Statesmen, Mayors, etc., sent upon request.

As all may have a course of treatment prepared especially for their case, FREE, as a trial, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 209 State St., Chicago. Please mention this paper.

CASKET FOR THE PRINCE.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—The solid gold and silver casket which will be presented as a souvenir to Prince Henry of Prussia by Mayor Wells will be finished within a day or two. It will be eighteen inches long, four and one-half inches high, and four and on-half inches from front to back. The material is of solid silver and gold, with decorations in full relief, richly cut by hand in solid metal and enameled.

The most ornate embellishment will be the device on the cover. This consists of the common seal of St. Louis, on each side of which are the American and the German eagle, the key to the city protruding at the top and bottom, about the lower part being a spray of forgot-me-nots.

Inside, the souvenir will be lined with navy blue watered silk.

The casket itself will be placed in a black seal leather box, which will be lined with royal purple velvet. The casket will hold the address of welcome, handsomely engrossed on parchment.

ITALY'S PARLIAMENT.

Rome, Feb. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel opened parliament to-day with considerable ceremonial. In the speech from the throne he referred to the tranquilizing effect on the country of the government's liberal policy and to the excellent relations existing between Italy and all the powers.

"A policy," said his majesty, "which bears in mind all our rights and all our duties has earned us a large share of good will and flattering testimonies of the esteem in which our country is held by foreign nations. The confidence which Great Britain and Brazil placed in me, by selecting me as arbitrator, is very pleasing to me.

"Thus, in the concert of the great nations, the defense of our interests and fidelity to our alliances and ties of cordial friendships are fully reconcilable with Italy's supreme aim, which is peace."

Among the bills announced for introduction were measures providing for divorce and a reduction in the price of salt.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

TOLEDO GRADES.

No. 2 Soft Winter May Be Adopted by Other Markets.

Toledo Daily Blade, Feb. 22.

The standard set for the grading of Toledo wheat has long been recognized as being exceptionally fair to both the seller and the buyer, but this fact has never been more prominently brought out than at the present time, for in all probability Toledo No. 2 soft winter will be accepted as a standard upon which other winter wheat markets will base their contract grade.

As has already been stated in The Blade, the chief grain inspectors from the various markets throughout the country, met last week in Philadelphia, with the object of bringing to a parity, or as nearly as possible, the different grades now used as contracts in these markets.

The Toledo Produce Exchange sent Chief Inspector E. N. Culver to Philadelphia to attend the meeting, and he was named as one of the committee appointed to establish a uniform grade for winter wheat.

Samples of wheat from all the markets were carefully inspected and compared, and it was a noticeable fact that all agreed that Toledo's contract grade was eminently fair to all concerned.

However, no decision was reached, and the matter was left to the committee, who are at present working upon their by no means easy task. The quality of wheat varies so much in different sections that it will readily be seen how hard it will be to arrive at a universal standard that will be satisfactory to all. The desirability of having such a universal standard is also obvious.

Knowing these facts, Mr. Culver was instructed by the exchange to visit all of the principal grain centers and ascertain the feeling relative to the question of using Toledo contract grade as a standard. Reports received from Mr. Culver so far are highly satisfactory. He has visited several of the eastern markets and at present is in New York.

He reports that the general sentiment is in favor of Toledo No. 2 soft, for while it is good quality and satisfactory to all buyers, it is not hard for sellers to meet its requirements. The fact that Toledo is one of the largest winter wheat markets and the center of a good wheat country, is also largely in its favor. St. Louis is a larger market but it draws from such a diversified territory that it is a difficult matter to set a satisfactory grade. The same may be said of the Chicago market, which is both winter and spring, and also draws from many sections.

It is different here, for Toledo receipts all come from territories that are of a very similar nature, and up to 1900, our contract grade was accepted without question. At that time, the crop through this section was bad and the local market was compelled to draw upon other territories and the quality of our wheat was not up to its usual standard. With the advent of good crops, both as to quality and quantity, the last two years, the contract grade of Toledo wheat has again been put back to its former standard and it is doubtful if there is any winter wheat market in the country that is more fair in grading than Toledo. Sellers and buyers alike both realize this and the recognition of the fact by other markets will be pleasing to all who are interested in the prosperity of Toledo's grain industry. At present, the markets are dull and the receipts are light, but there is plenty of wheat in the country held by farmers who have not been obliged to sell and who are waiting for higher prices, but if these do not materialize before long, it is expected that this reserve stock will commence to move and renewed activity will demonstrate the satisfaction and confidence felt in the Toledo market.

FARM ANIMALS.

Census Report Upon This Industry in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The census bureau in a report on domestic animals, fowls and bees in the United States on June 1, 1900, announces that all the domestic animals in the United States have a probable value of at least $3,200,000. Of this amount the value of the animals on farms and ranges constitute over 93 per cent and these not on farms 7 per cent. The census received no reports on value of animals but estimates it at $215,192,928.

The total value of all domestic animals on farms and ranges was $2,981,054,115, against $2,208,767,513 in 1890. There was a gain in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic states where there was a decrease of horses, sheep and swine, making a total decrease of 3 per cent in value. The number of live stock on farms in the United States follows:

Calves, 15,330,333; steers, 15,253,182; bulls, 1,315,566; heifers, 7,182,014; cows kept for milk, 17,139,674; cows and heifers not kept for milk, 11,583,253; colts, 1,313,476; horses, 16,952,6664; mules, 3,271,697; asses and burros, 95,603; sheep, 61,605,711; swine, 62,876,108; goats, 1,871,252.

Since 1890 the number of sheep decreased everywhere except in the west.

The number of horses on farms increased except in the north Atlantic states. The gain over the census of 1890 was 20 per cent if the colts are included with the totals of 1890 and 13 per cent if excluded. The mules on farms increased generally. The dairy cows on farms and ranges in 1900 numbered 4 per cent more than the milch cows reported in 1890. Under the term milch cows were included in 1890 more cows than these reported in 1900, as "cows kept for milk," or "dairy cows." The real gain, therefore, is approximately 25 per cent.

Neat cattle other than dairy cows increased generally. Swine increased 19 per cent although there is a slight decrease in the North Atlantic division. In the South Atlantic division the value of domestic animals increased 14 per cent to $184,152,273 in 1900. In the north central division the value increased 27 per cent to $1,529,306,487. In the south central the increase was 70 per cent to $598,255,687, and in the western, 93 per cent to $361,453,353.

Iowa leads all the states in the total value of its live stock, while Texas ranks second.

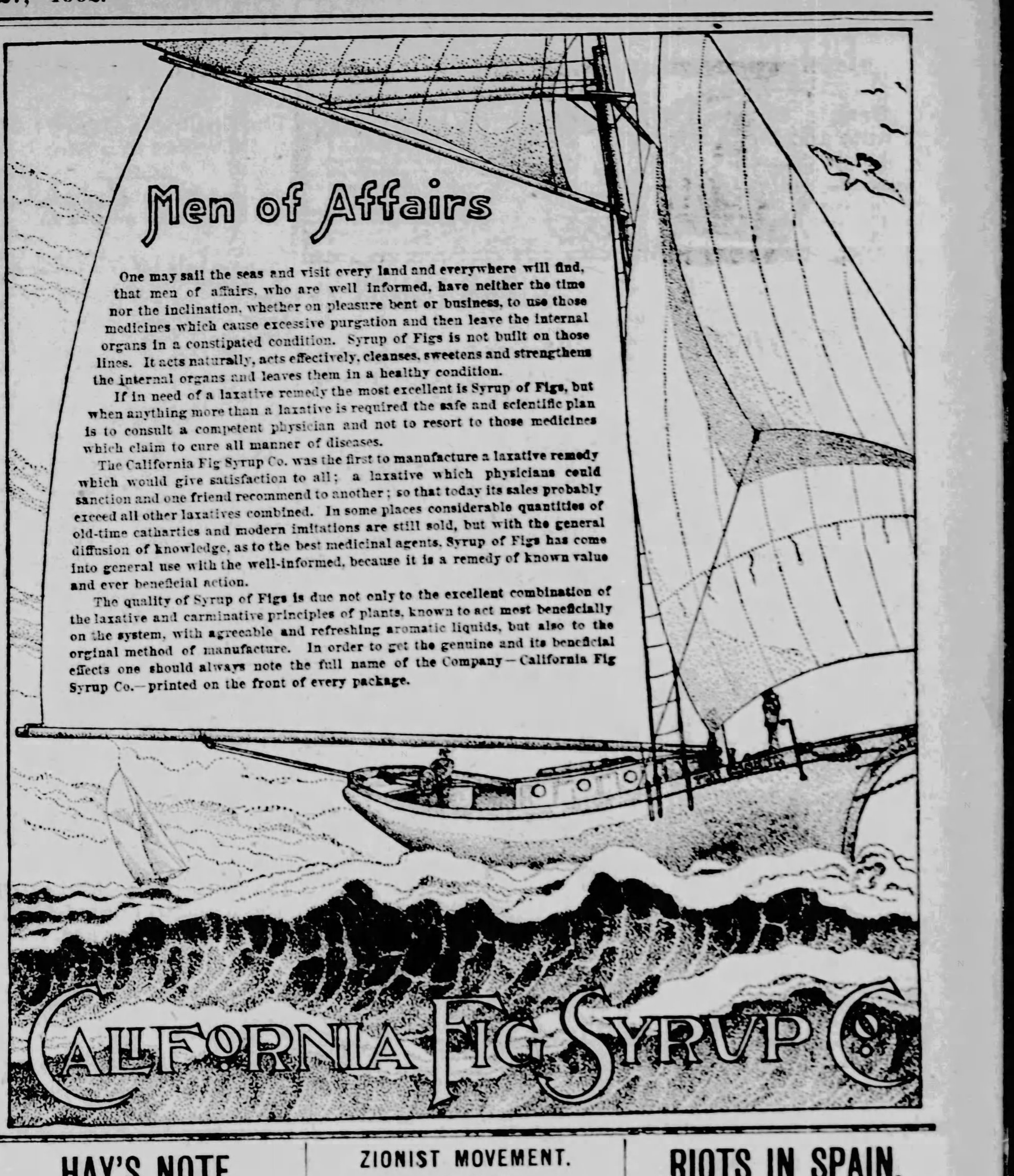
Texas has the greatest number of neat cattle, mules, and goats, but the average value of these and other animals being less than in Iowa the pre-eminence in value rests with the latter state.

THE PILOTS ORGANIZE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—A combination of all pilots operating on the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi rivers is being formed in Pittsburg. Edward S. Grant, of Middleport, is in Pittsburg for this purpose. The organization is to be known as the Pilots Protective Association. It has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, has a capital of $125,000, and is being backed by capitalists whom Mr. Grant represents.

A meeting of Pittsburg masters and pilots was held yesterday, at which Mr. Grant unfolded the purpose of the organization to the pilots. The charter of the company gives the association the right to transport vessels, build them, to employ pilots and to exact from boat owners a tonnage for carrying on the purposes of the organization. It is a stock concern, and each pilot is to be a stockholder. He receives five shares of stock of the company, of the par value of $100 a share, for which he pays nothing.

This stock is supposed to earn its face value yearly in dividends, after the association has become thoroughly organized.



Men of Affairs

One may sail the seas and visit every land and everywhere will find, that men of affairs, who are well informed, have neither the time nor the inclination, whether on pleasure bent or business, to use those medicines which cause excessive purgation and then leave the internal organs in a constipated condition. Syrup of Figs is not built on those lines. It acts naturally, acts effectively, cleanses, sweetens and strengthens the internal organs and leaves them in a healthy condition.

If in need of a laxative remedy the most excellent is Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is required the safe and scientific plan is to consult a competent physician and not to resort to those medicines which claim to cure all manner of diseases.

The California Fig Syrup Co. was the first to manufacture a laxative remedy which would give satisfaction to all; a laxative which physicians could sanction and one friend recommend to another; so that today its sales probably exceed all other laxatives combined. In some places considerable quantities of old-time cathartics and modern imitations are still sold, but with the general diffusion of knowledge, as to the best medicinal agents, Syrup of Figs has come into general use with the well-informed, because it is a remedy of known value and ever beneficial action.

The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellent combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants, known to act most beneficially on the system, with agreeable and refreshing aromatic liquids, but also to the orginal method of manufacture. In order to get the genuine and its beneficial effects one should always note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

California Fig Syrup Co.

HAY'S NOTE.

China and Russia Warned to Keep the Trade Door Open.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The Tribune today prints the following special cablegram from Pekin, China, under date of February 19:

A sensation was caused in diplomatic circles here to-day when it became known that the United States, through Secretary of State John Hay, had sent a note to the Russian and Chinese governments following closely along the lines of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of January 30.

The note is a distinct warning to both China and Russia that the United States will not permit the integrity of the empire to be molested in favor of one nation to the detriment of another.

The note, which practically indorses the English treaty with Japan, says:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—An agreement whereby China gives any corporation or company the exclusive right or privilege of opening railroads, or any other way industrially developing Manchuria, can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the government of the United States.

"It constitutes a monopoly which is a distinct breach of the stipulations of the treaties concluded between China and foreign powers, and thereby seriously affects the rights of American citizens.

"It restricts their rightful trade, exposing it to being discriminated against, interfered with, or otherwise jeopardized, and strongly tends to permanently impair China's sovereignty rights in this part of the empire, while it seriously interferes with her ability to meet her international obligations.

"Furthermore, such a concession on China's part, would be followed by demands from other powers for similar equal extensive advantages elsewhere in the Chinese empire, and the inevitable result must be the complete wreck of the policy of absolute equality of treatment to all nations respecting trade, navigation and commerce within the empire's confines.

"On the other hand, the attainment by one power of such exclusive privileges for the commercial organizations of its nationality conflicts with the assurances repeatedly conveyed to this government by the imperial Russian ministry of foreign affairs of the imperial government's intention to follow the policy of the open door, as advocated by the government of the United States, and accepted by all the treaty powers having commercial interests in the empire.

"It is for these reasons that the government of the United States, now as formerly, animated by the sincerest desire of insuring to the whole world the benefits of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all, submits the above to the earnest consideration of the imperial governments of China and Russia, confident that they will give due weight to its importance, and that they will adopt such measures as will relieve the just and natural anxiety of the United States."

TOLSTOI DYING.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—The latest news received here from Yalta, Crimea, is to the effect that Count Tolstoi is at the point of death.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Advices received here from St. Petersburg attribute the excitement among the students partially to a false report, which was spread February 20, of Count Tolstoi's death. It was asserted that the authorities had suppressed the news, because the holy synod was undecided whether to proceed with the annual excommunication of the author. Several hundred students attempted to invade the Kasan cathedral here in order to have mass celebrated for the repose of Count Tolstoi's soul, shouting: "Long live the immortal Tolstoi, Russia's greatest man! Down with the dogs!"

The police charged and dispersed the demonstrators. The universities of Kieff and Kharkoff are closed. At the latter place the police came into collision with students and workmen.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Willemstad, Island of Curauno, Feb. 21.—The Venezuelan government has received reports that the partisans of General Matos, the leader of the present revolution against President Castro, who, under the command of Generals Riera and Penaloza, landed on the Venezuelan coast, near Valade Coro, were defeated by the government troops February 17.

Thirty-Two Alive.

Baku, Trans-Caucasia, Feb. 20.—During the course of the search, to-day, for bodies of victims of the recent earthquake at Shamaka, thirty-two persons were disentombed alive.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

London, Feb. 19.—The leaders of the Zionist movement anticipate important developments as a result of the visit of Dr. Theodore Herzl, of Vienna, president of the Zionist congress recently held at Basel, Switzerland, to Constantinople. Dr. Herzel was summoned to the Yildiz palace by a special telegram from the sultan, and is now negotiating with the sultan for the acquisition of concessions in Palestine permitting of the unimpeded immigration and settlement of Jews there. Dr. Herzl's demands include a charter granting some simple form of home rule and opening the sultan's crown lands to Jewish colonization.

A representative of the Jewish Colonization Association, which was endowed by the late Baron Hirsch with a large sum of money, is also at Constantinople, which is taken to signify that the trustees of the Baron Hirsch fund are about to concentrate their resources upon Palestine.

CUT UP BY BOERS.

London, Feb. 20.—A detachment of the Scots Greys (Second Dragoons), one of Great Britain's crack dragoon regiments, has been cut up by the Boers at Klipdam. Major W. M. Feilden and Capt. E. Usher were severely wounded, two men were killed, six were wounded and forty-six were captured. The news was received this morning from Lord Kitchener in a dispatch dated Pretoria, Wednesday, February 19. The Scots Greys formed part of Gen. Gilbert Hamilton's column. The latter, while moving on Nigel, February 18, engaged a force of Boers at Klipdam. The Scots Greys became detached, were surrounded and cut off. General Hamilton was unable to dislodge the Boers from their position, so he continued his march towards Nigel. The Boers released the Scots Greys who had been made prisoners.

SURPRISED THE BOERS.

London, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Friday, Feb. 21, says Colonel Park, with three hundred mounted national scouts, recently surprised a Boer force at Nooitgedacht, Transvaal colony, and captured 164 prisoners, together with a quantity of munitions of war and a number of horses and wagons. There were no British casualties. The prisoners include Field Colonels Joubert and Dejater and Lieutenant Viljeen.

DeWet Defeated.

Heilbron, Orange River Colony, Feb. 19.—The British columns have again come in contact with DeWet's forces near Reitz, Orange River Colony. The latter were split up and dispersed.

POPE TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

Rome, Feb. 20.—It was twenty-four years ago to-day that Pope Leo XIII. was elected to the chair of St. Peter. The anniversary was not formally celebrated, but it is of especial note nevertheless as it marks the commencement of the observance of the twenty-fifth year of his sovereign pontificate. The jubilee is to be celebrated the third of next month, the day following the ninety-second birthday of his holiness. The occasion will be made memorable by the presentation of a precious triregno (triple crown) made of gold, encrusted with diamonds and rubies, the value of which will exceed $200,000. The presentation will be made by Cardinal Respighi, the pope's vicar general and president of the international committee for the jubilee festivities. The pope will wear this crown on Easter Sunday during the solemn ceremony of thanksgiving to be celebrated in St. Peter's. In anticipation of the jubilee pilgrims from all parts of the Catholic world are already beginning to arrive in Rome.

DIAMOND SMUGGLER.

New York, Feb. 24.—Sewed in five small compartments in a belt of red flannel nearly $40,000 worth of unset diamonds were, it is alleged, smuggled into this country by a passenger who came in yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The passenger gave his name as Michael Zeinkran, 21 years old, and said he lived in this city. He was arrested and locked up.

FAVOR EXCLUSION.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The board of directors of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association has adopted a resolution favoring the continued exclusion of Chinese, which has been sent to the California members of Congress. The Merchants' Exchange, of Oakland, has also passed resolutions to the same effect.

Mortgages Binding.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—By a ruling of the United States court of appeals, it is held that a mortgage issued in one state is binding in any other state or territory, and does not have to be refiled.

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Barcelona, the Seat of Disorder, Which Threatens the Throne.

Madrid, Feb. 21.—According to this morning's advices from Barcelona, the situation there is improving, though it is still threatening. An effort will be made to-day to resume ordinary avocations.

The most stringent measures have been prepared to protect traffic and business. The strikers have few rifles, but were well supplied with revolvers and daggers.

The search of suspected houses continues, resulting in the arrest of large numbers of anarchists and revolutionists of all kinds, who are considered to be the prime movers in the troubles. The cosmopolitan character of Barcelona makes it a resort for representatives of all the revolutionary elements in Europe, and the ranks of the malcontent workmen have been swelled by French and other foreign agitators. The Republicans are busy among the troops, urging them not to use their arms against their own class in defense of plutocrats.

The working people of Madrid favor the strikers.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Tarragona. The strike is spreading in the Llobregat and Cardona valleys. There is a general cessation of work at Castellon de la Plana and Garve, and much excitement prevails at Batea. Forces of gendarmerie have been dispatched to those places.

Delegates from the labor societies of Saragossa have visited the governor and declared themselves opposed to the strike.

Barcelona, Feb. 22.—Although there was some resuscitation of ordinary life in this city yesterday it was largely artificial. A few public establishments reopened under the compulsion of the authorities, but practically no business was transacted. The street cars ceased running at eight in the evening, and the newspapers were unable to publish, the compositors refusing to work. The captain general authorized the managers of the papers to seek for printers outside of Barcelona.

There were some isolated affrays and attempts to sack bakeries, during which five persons were wounded.

It was reported this morning that a number of workmen had been caught in the act of preparing bombs.

The captain general has allowed the rioters three days in which to deliver up all their arms. After the expiration of that time any person found in possession of arms will be tried by drum head court martial.

Orders have been issued to all the saloons to close at seven o'clock in the evening and citizens are not allowed to be out of their residences after eight p. m.

Madrid, Feb. 22.—Agitators are actively urging the declaration of a great strike here, Feb. 24, in support of the strikers in Barcelona.

The socialists are greatly excited by reports that several workmen at Barcelona have been tried by court martial and shot. This, however, is officially denied.

Advices from Valencia state the strike there has been suppressed but that the workmen are clamoring for the release of their arrested comrades.

More factories have reopened at Saragossa and Sabadell.

BANK EMBEZZLER.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 19.—A special to the Independent from Great Falls, Mont., says that H. H. Matteson, who, on January 5, confessed to embezzling $75,000 from the First National bank, while acting as cashier, is now alleged to have taken $178,000, his operations extending over three years. The statement was made at a meeting of the bank directors yesterday and another complaint was sworn out against Matteson, who was out on $7,500 bail. He was taken before a commissioner and his bail fixed at $15,000, the new charge being that he embezzled $85,000 on October 20.

Matteson was not found until late last night. He could not furnish the new bond and he will probably be taken to Helena and lodged in jail.

National Bank Examiner Lazare states that if Matteson should secure bail on the second charge, he will at once be rearrested on a charge of embezzling $18,000. The bank officers became convinced that Matteson was preparing to leave and that was the principal reason for having him arrested on a second charge and having the bail increased. It now develops that the embezzlements began in December, 1898.

FIST FIGHT

In Senate Between Tillman and McLaurin.

Washington, Feb. 22.—In the senate this afternoon at 2:45, a fist fight occurred between Senators McLaurin and Tillman, both of South Carolina. McLaurin arose and said that Tillman's statement regarding him was a "wilful and deliberate and malicious lie." Tillman jumped over chairs and struck McLaurin in the face. A vicious encounter ensued. Both men clinched, and struck frantically at each other, when Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang between them and several senators seized the men and parted them. It was with great difficulty that the men were parted.

In accordance with a long time custom on Washington's birthday, the farewell address of Washington was read in the senate to-day, immediately after the convening of that body at 11 o'clock. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, read the immortal document.

At the conclusion of the reading at 11:50, Mr. Lodge presented a memorial from the Massachusetts legislature, in favor of such an amendment to the constitution as would place it within the power of congress to enact laws regarding the hours of labor in the various states.

When the routine business had been concluded, Mr. Tillman resumed his speech in opposition to the pending Philippine tariff bill, which he began yesterday.

During Mr. Tillman's speech a lively tilt occurred between him and Mr. Spooner over the part that W. J. Bryan had in the ratification of the Paris treaty. Mr. Tillman declared that improper influences were brought to bear to secure votes for the ratification of the treaty, and he insisted that the Republican side knew how they got the necessary votes.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know what those improper influences were, and upon whom they were brought. He denounced as a coward any man who would impeach a senator without naming.

Mr. Tillman declared that the federal patronage of a state had been parceled out to a senator, presumably for his vote for the treaty.

"What state?" demanded Mr. Spooner.

"South Carolina," shouted Mr. Tillman.

"Then I leave the senator to fight it out with his colleague," retorted Mr. Spooner.

"I know that he voted for the treaty," returned Mr. Tillman. "I know what I believe."

"No," suggested Mr. Spooner. "You simply believe what you don't know."

As soon as the South Carolina senators were forced into their seats, Mr. Teller addressed the chair and demanded that the senator from South Carolina be in order.

"Which senator," demanded Mr. McLaurin.

"This senator," said Mr. Teller, pointing to Mr. McLaurin. Meantime Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, had rushed to the central aisle in his effort to gain the attention of the chair. With trembling voice, he said:

"Mr. president, we ought to go into executive session. I move you that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business."

Mr. Burrows, who had been trying to gain the attention of the chair, said:

"I approve of that motion, Mr. President. I suggest that the doors be closed."

The chair, without putting the motion to the Senate, declared that the Senate had determined to go into executive session, and amid great excitement the galleries and the floor were cleared.

IN CONTEMPT.

Names of Two Senators Will Not Be Called.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President has withdrawn his invitation extended to Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, to attend the dinner to be given to-night in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia, at the White House.

It is stated that this action on the part of the President was made necessary from the fact that owing to occurrences on the floor of the Senate, last Saturday, the senator from South Carolina was declared in contempt of the Senate.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, a member of the committee on naval affairs, has accepted an invitation in Mr. Tillman's place. The invitation was extended originally to Mr. Tillman, owing to the fact that he is the ranking minority member of the naval affairs committee.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Senator Frye, president pro tem. of the senate, gave directions to the clerks of the Senate today that the names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, must not be called on roll calls until further notice. This fixes the status of the senators, who are practically suspended from all senatorial functions.

There was a sensational sequel to the decision of the President to eliminate Senator Tillman from the list of dinner guests. The President sent for Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and asked him as a friend and Democratic colleague of Mr. Tillman to suggest to the latter the propriety of withdrawing his acceptance of the dinner invitation. The President explained his attitude in the matter, and said that, in view of the contempt proceedings, Mr. Tillman's presence would not only be an affront to the Senate but a discourtesy to Prince Henry. Mr. Cockrell accepted the commission, and later telephoned to the President that Mr. Tillman absolutely refused to withdraw his acceptance, in response to the President's suggestion. The President then immediately canceled the invitation in a note he dispatched directly to Mr. Tillman shortly before noon to-day. In this note, which was very brief and formal, the President stated he regretted that he was obliged to withdraw the invitation. Simultaneously, Senator Martin, of Virginia, was invited to take Mr. Tillman's place at the dinner as the next ranking Democrat member of the Senate naval affairs committee.

TOLEDO FEDERAL BUILDING.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24. Representative Southard, this afternoon, introduced a bill making an appropriation of $1,050,000 for a new federal building in Toledo. His bill provides that $300,000 of this amount may be expended in the purchase of a site. The secretary is instructed to sell the present buildings and grounds, and, when purchasing the new site, make allowance for the enlargement of the new building when the business demands. The house committee on public buildings and grounds realize that Toledo is very much in need of a new building and the architect of the treasury department says that it would be a foolish expenditure of money to attempt to repair and enlarge the old building.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Billiousness, Indigestion, Constipation. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

CUBAN LANDS

And an Indian School to Be Subjects of Investigation.

Washington, Feb. 21.—When the house met to-day it was agreed that when it adjourned it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Tawney (Minnesota) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to furnish the house such information concerning the number of acres of land in Cuba purchased by non-residents of the island since the date of the American occupation, as is shown by the reports and the records of the war department and by the records of the military governor of Cuba, giving the consideration, the names, places of residence of purchasers, the number of acres contained on each trust conveyed, the total acreage of cultivated sugar land owned by citizens of the United States and by citizens of other countries foreign to Cuba."

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, said he did not think the precedent should be established of considering such resolutions before they had been considered by the committee.

Mr. Tawney denied that it was unusual to adopt resolutions of inquiry in this fashion.

The house resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The Fitzgerald amendment, to provide that no portion of the appropriation for the Mount Pleasant, Mich., school should go to E. C. Nardin, the superintendent, who had been charged with permitting the debauching of Indian girls, was pending.

Mr. Sherman made a statement that he had made some investigation since yesterday and had ascertained that the inspector who made the charges against Mr. Nardin was not now in the service and that Mr. Nardin had been exonerated.

Nevertheless, he said, he would move for an investigation by a sub-committee of the Indian committee. If that investigation did not fully vindicate Mr. Nardin, he said, he had no doubt he would be promptly dismissed.

The house to-day passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The house passed a resolution providing for an investigation of Mr. Nardin's relations to the Shoshone Indian school.

JUSTICE GRAY ILL.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Justice Horace Gray, of the supreme court, has suffered an attack of paralysis, but it is stated that there is every reason to expect his recovery. The attack occurred Tuesday night. His mind is clear, but he has lost the muscular control of a part of his body.

Justice Gray has been unwell for some time, and his advanced age, 74 years, gave rise to some apprehension as to the outcome, although his family say the attack is not serious.

SEC. LONG TO RESIGN.

Washington, Feb. 21.—After the cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Long stated that the report that he intended leaving the cabinet was quite true: He said he had fixed on no specific date for leaving, and he had not yet formally sent his resignation to the President, and might not do so for some time.

The President, however, was fully aware of his purpose which was formed many months ago.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES

Washington, Feb. 25.—The United States supreme court in the case of the Cleveland Trust Company vs. the Treasurer of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, upheld the method of levying the taxes on the shares of the corporation provided by the Ohio statutes.

The condition of Judge Gray, of the supreme court, continues favorable. He had a very comfortable day and is said to be doing nicely. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., is also convalescing rapidly.

In passing upon the case of Clement Studebaker vs. John Perry, the United States supreme court yesterday affirmed the opinion of the court below. The question involved in the case was whether the comptroller of the currency, acting under the national banking laws, can validly make more than one assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent national banking association, two assessments having been made against Studebaker in this case. The court held that several assessments could be legitimately made if necessary.

The postmaster-general has issued a general order announcing the increase of pay of rural free delivery mail carriers of $100 each per annum.

Consul McWade, at Canton, China, reports to the state department several deaths from Asiatic cholera in that city, but no plague exists.

The National Council of Women yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress asking an annuity of $5,000 for Miss Clara Barton, for her services to the Red Cross.

CUBAN EXECUTIVE FORMALLY ELECTED

Havana, Feb. 25.—Dr. Thomas Estrada Palma and Senor Esteves were yesterday formally elected by the electoral college, respectively, first president and first vice-president of the Cuban republic. Senators were also elected.

SOLDIERS BROUGHT BACK IN TRANSPORT

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The United States Transport Hancock, arrived today from the Philippines, with 51 cabin passengers, 1,022 soldiers and 51 military prisoners.

GLASS TRUST HAS A NEW COMPETITOR

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.—The St. Louis Plate Glass Company has been formed, and will be incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with a capital of $2,000,000. It is independent of the glass trust, and will be a competitor of that organization.

SENATE IN UPROAR.

The Philippine Tariff Bill Passed in a Riot.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Riotous scenes were enacted in the senate of the United States yesterday during the fierce debate that preceded the passage of the Lodge Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26. Senator George L. Wellington, of Maryland, who was expelled from the Union League club, of Baltimore, for his harsh criticisms of President McKinley at the time of the assassination, called his colleague, Senator L. E. McComas, a liar repeatedly and shook his fist in McComas' face. Senator Hanna jumped to the defense of his late friend McKinley. Wellington was called to order when another fist fight seemed inevitable.

During the tumult Prince Henry visited the senate chamber. He listened for twenty minutes to a speech by Senator Bailey, of Texas.

After the prince had departed and it came time to vote on amendments to the tariff bill pandemonium was let loose over the refusal of President Frye to allow either Senator Tillman or Senator McLaurin to vote. The chairman decreed that the South Carolina senators who had disgraced the nation with their pommeling feat of a few days ago were in contempt and therefore ineligible to represent their state by ballot. Yells and cries of "regular order" shook the house. Friends of Tillman and McLaurin made desperate efforts to change the decision of Mr. Frye, but these were ineffectual and the tariff bill went through after the most sensational scenes of the country's history.

THEIR NAMES ON THE ROLL

Tillman and McLaurin Restored to Their Rights in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, have been restored to the rolls of the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Quite unexpectedly the Senate adjourned to-day within fifteen minutes after it convened.

An hour before the body convened the galleries began to fill with spectators, all expected a sequel to the great debate of yesterday on the rights of the senators from South Carolina to cast their votes while under the ban of contempt by the Senate.

Several Democratic senators had books upon their desks and it looked as though they were preparing to continue the contest of yesterday. This was made the more evident immediately after the Senate convened. When the clerk began the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, the usal request that the reading be suspended was made by Mr. Stewart (Republican, Nevada,)

"I object," interjected Mr. Turner (Democrat, Washington,) and Mr. Dubois (Democrat, Idaho,) in unison, and the reading was continued. At its conclusion the journal was aproved without comment.

Instantly Mr. McMillan (Republican, Michigan,) a member of the Republican steering committee, was on his feet. He called up the message of the House of Representatives announcing to the Senate the death, last fall, of Representative Crump, of Michigan. He presented resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Senate at the announcement.

These were adopted, and the Senate, as an additional mark of respect, at 12:15 o'clock, adjourned. The Democratic senators were evidently surprised, but offered no objectioss.

PROMINENT PHILADELPHIA MAN ENDS HIS LIFE

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Edgar A. Janney, aged 28, shot himself through the right temple at his home in Lansdowne, a suburb of this city, last night, dying instantly.

TWO MEN KILLED IN FREIGHT WRECK

York, Pa., Feb. 25.—Two men were killed and one dangerously wounded in a freight wreck on the Columbia & Port Deposit railroad, a short distance south of McCall's Ferry, about 11 o'clock last night.

The dead are: Engineer A. T. Hatch and Fireman Paul Wilhelm.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The Association of American Universities began its annual meeting in Chicago to-day with many eminent educators in attendance. The sessions continue until Friday. At the opening session this afternoon, the general theme of discussion was the scope and character of the dissertation required of candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

A BITTER CANADIAN.

London, Feb. 24.—David Mills in an article in the March number of the Empire Review, written while he was Canadian minister of justice, bitterly assails President Roosevelt's and Senator Lodge's interpretation of Mouroeism. He declares that the United States "are so long enamored of their own political institutions and so devoted to self-worship that they think no others are deserving of admiration."

Mr. Mills maintains that it would be to the state of Maine's commercial advantage to enter the Canadian federation and says:

"America has no more right to dictate to South and Central America than to Canada."

In conclusion Mr. Mills quotes the United States' reply to the Barbary states:

"We prefer war to tribute," adding:

"The United States must not be surprised when the occasion arises if they receive from European statesmen an answer not unlike that they gave to the Dey of Algiers. It is certain that a similar conclusion will be reached by Europe whenever an attempt is made to enforce against any great European power so degrading as species of vassalage as that embraced by the modern Monroe doctrine."

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—The Second and Third battalions of the Twenty-ninth United States infantry, numbering 800 men, left Fort Sheridan yesterday bound for the Philippines, by way of San Francisco, Lieutenant Colonel Forbes in command. At Manila Colonel Forbes will turn the men over to Colonel Wm. Auman. The First battalion of the regiment was recruited at Columbus, O., barracks, and will join the other two at the Presidio. The regiment will sail on the transport Meade March 1. Colonel Forbes is accompanied by his wife.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The President and Prince Break Bread at the White House.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House last night closed the honors bestowed on the royal visitor at Washington yesterday. The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an assemblage such as has rarely, if ever, before gathered in the White House.

To accommodate the large number of guests the dinner table was placed in the East room, the decorations of which were the most elaborate ever attempted.

The principal feature of the decorations was the electric light illumination. Several thousand electric lights, of all colors and arranged in fanciful designs, supplemented the illumination from the great chandeliers. They were hung in artistic shapes from the tops of the large mirrors and gracefully intertwined on the smilax, with which they were covered. A square canopy of them were hung over the center of the room, directly over the plates occupied by the President and the guest of honor and those sitting directly opposite. In the mirrors and windows the electric light designs were of stars and anchors, emblematic of Prince Henry's duties as a sailor.

The general effect of the decorations on the dining room was pink and white. This was especially characteristic of the immense table, which was formed in the shape of a crescent, with the concave side towards the east, where President Roosevelt had his seat.

Large plats of pale and pink primroses, in beds of ferns, were placed at short spaces, and between them were huge crystal vases, with bunches of red and white roses. Pink-shaded candelabra completed the decorations of the table. On some of the tables there were large banks of pink and white azalias, with beds of ferns and other greens, and on others there was a profusion of many-colored crotons, while from the ceiling hung folds of smilax and from the chandeliers were festooned ropes of the same material, caught between clusters of electric bulbs. Back of the seats occupied by the royal visitor were draped from the top of the window, the German and American flags. Music was furnished by the Marine band, which played a number of German and American patriotic airs.

Shortly before the clock struck 8, Prince Henry arrived, with Admiral Evans, of the United States navy, in an open carriage. As they left the embassy a large crowd gave them a warm greeting and they were accorded a hearty reception by the large number of people who had assembled around the portecochere of the White House.

The party repaired to the Red room of the White House, where the guests assembled. The dinner was set for 8 o'clock, and when that hour arrived the guests passed to the Blue room, where the presentations were made, and thence to the East room. President Roosevelt sat at the head of the table, with Prince Henry on his right. On his left was Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador. On the right of Prince Henry was Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador; while to the left of Lord Pauncefote was the Mexican ambassador.

Opposite to the President sat Secretary Hay, while to his right was Dr. Holleben, the German ambassador, and opposite the French ambassador was the Italian ambassador. To the right of the German ambassador was the Italian ambassador and to the left of the French ambassador was Chief Justice Fuller. The complete list of those at the dinner is as follows:

During the dinner the President proposed the health of the German emperor and the German people, saying:

"We admire their great past and great present and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

The President also proposed the health of our guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, in these words:

"In the name of the American people I greet you and extend you our warmest welcome and the assurance of our heatiest good will."

The name of Senator Martin, of Virginia, was originally on the list of those given out as guests at the dinner, but he declined the invitation.

Following the toast of the President to the German emberor, Prince Henry arose, and, addressing himself to the President, proposed a toast to himself and the people of the United States, accompanying it with an expression of good will and a hope for the continuation of the friendly relations between the German and American nations. Then followed Mr. Roosevelt's toast to Prince Henry.

The selections played by the Marine band during the evening included a march, "Hands Across the Sea," an overture, "A Cake Walk at a Georgia Camp Meeting;" waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine," selection, "Old Folks at Home," "Heart's Message" and a medley of German and American airs.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt were not present at any portion of the evening's festivities, the company being limited entirely to gentlemen.

Just before the dinner there was brought to the White House a large oil portrait which was taken to the private portion of the house. It is supposed this was a present from the prince to the President.

After the dinner the guests repaired to the parlors, where for an hour or more they remained in social conversation. The prince chatted freely with the company, many of whom he had met during the day. At 10:40 the party dispersed, the prince leaving directly for the railroad station where his special train awaited him. A troop of cavalry and a squadron of mounted and bicycle policemen acted as escort to the station and saw him safely aboard the train, which left at midnight for New York City.

ROMANCE IS OUT OF IT

Mrs. Kate Soffel Taken to Pittsburg for Trial.

Butler, Pa., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Kate Soffel, wife of the Pittsburg jail warden, who assisted in the escape of the Biddle brothers and was wounded during the battle when they were recaptured, was removed from the Butler hospital this morning and taken to Pittsburg by County Detective Robison. She had fully recovered from her wounds. Three charges have been made against her, one alleging the crime of aiding the escape of murderers and two alleging felonious assault and battery.

TO-DAY'S CHESS GAMES.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 25.—In the international chess tournament to-day the players met in the 14th round. Pillsbury and Tarrassch had byes. Only two games were finished at the morning session, Tschigorin and Schlechter having won from Reggio and Ensenberg, respectively.

FOUNDER OF GREAT STOCK YARDS DEAD

Chicago, Feb. 25.—John B. Sherman, founder of the Union Stock Yards and former president of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company, died here to-day aged 77 years.

TRAGIC DEED OF DISAPPOINTED SUITOR

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 25.—Fletcher Barnett, a school teacher, to-day entered a school house one mile from Camargo and shot and killed Miss Eva Wiseman, the teacher in charge. Then Barnett shot himself and jumped into a well and was drowned. Barnett had been a suitor for the young woman's hand.

BUFFALO'S FORMER TREASURER INDICTED

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Thirteen indictments charging grand larceny have been reported by the grand jury against Philip Gerst, formerly city treasurer, removed from office by Mayor Diehl on the charge of misappropriating public funds.

SILLY PRUDERY.

Charles City, Ia., Feb. 24.—Little did the senior High school class dream of the effect the statuettes of Venus Medici and Mercury would have on this town when they ordered them from Chicago to present to S. B. Dick, High school principal.

Hundreds threw up their hands in horror. The newspapers took it up, and now the town is divided into two factions, for and against the statuettes. The school board was asked to intervene, and some good person hung drapery over the figures. He covered up all the marble. One editor asked that the statuettes be sent back to Chicago, where they shock nobody. The High school pupils declared the statues should stay and that they should be unveiled.

At a meeting of the school board only two votes were given in favor of keeping the statuettes.

"The sight of the statuettes will poison the minds of the scholars," said members of the board.

In vain did the angry students plead with the shocked members of the board. "Does not our mythology contain pictures of these and other famous statues?" they urged. "Is high art poison to High school pupils?"

All pleading was in vain and in sorrow more than anger the graduates took away their art treasures and placed them in a drug store window.

FRENCH SHIP HAS BEEN LONG OVERDUE

Calais, France, Feb. 25.—The maritime authorities here have posted as lost the sailing vessel Jules Jean Baptiste, bound for St. Malo, France, which has been long overdue. There were eighty persons on the vessel, including sixty passengers, mostly working people.

New York, Feb. 25.—The only vessel named Jules Jean Baptiste, given in the shipping books vailable, is a French schooner of 73 tons net register. She was built in 1880, and was owned by S. M. Legasse, Neven & Company, of St. Pierre, Miquelon. No trace of her movements can be found.

PERSONAL to SUBSCRIBERS

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the Toledo Blade a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITÆ-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. READ this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, LaGrippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Give age, ills and sex.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card.

In answer to this, address THEO. NOEL COMPANY, DEPT. C N. 527, 529, 531 W. North Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Liquor Man Broke.

Denver, Col., Feb. 25.—Sam Barets, wholesale liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $200,000. The assets are said to amount to $95,000.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 22.—The midwinter weather conditions have ruled throughout a large area with the natural effect of checking mercantile operations and hampering the movement of general merchandise and of the products of the industry. Country produce, particularly eggs, butter and cheese, have continued their upward flight, the highest prices for the year being reached in the first named, while the cereals have remained quite steady, due largely to better export inquiry for wheat, offsetting the natural growth of bearishness induced by the culmination of the late rise.

Specially good reports came from jobbers west and northwest, but it is to be noted that eastern dry goods dealers have booked a large business, limited only on cotton goods by the unwillingness of sellers to commit themselves heavily, even at the present advanced prices. Spot cotton is again stronger, despite the heavy movement. The facts at hand now seem to bear out the estimates of 10,500,000 bales, or about last year's yield, and the feeling is growing that it will all be needed if present consumptive demand continues.

The woolen goods industry remains active, despite the strikes in some large mills. Demand for women's dress goods is large, plain fabrics being heavily sold ahead. Heavy overcoatings for fall wear are well sold ahead and suitings are being booked well.

Iron and steel are active, strong or advancing. Despite all conservatism, pig iron prices tend up. The sale of 103,000 tons at Valley furnaces to the leading interests at $16 put the price for third quarter's prices beyond peradventure. Compared with a year ago, steel billets, which are selling at $30, or $2 above steel rail prices, show a gain of 50 per cent over last year. Pig iron, on the contrary, has only increased 10 per cent and the feeling is that buying by smaller mills will precipitate an advance. Structural mills are sold ahead to September, but plate mills are well up with orders.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,629,435 bushels, against 3,175,481 last week and 3,424,302 in this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1, 1901, to date (34 weeks) aggregate 176,931,893 bushels, against 128,015,365 last season. Corn exports aggregate 247,830 bushels, against 527,325 last week and 3,267,668 last year. July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports have been 22,806,590 bushels, against 126,390,149 last season.

Interior districts in the northern half of the country are under snow and collections are interfered with. Shoe shipments are slightly smaller than last week, or this week last year, but for the season they are 8 per cent greater.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 224, as against 265 last week, 221 in this week last year, 168 in 1900, 220 in 1899 and 183 in 1898. Canadian failures number 24, as against 25 last week and 24 in this week a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 25.—Close.—Wheat has recovered part of yesterday's loss. Trade has not been very active, but the volume of business was good. Prices have worked within a narrow range and the close was at the best. The reports of damage to the crop and total absence of snow in some localities was used as a bull argument. Total clearances were large. The opening was nervous with prices ¼c higher, due to cables that only partially reflected our weakness yesterday. Some selling early gave prices a setback, but buying appeared and prices hardened. Toward the close, shorts covered quite freely and this together with the better demand and news of crop damage boosted prices. May sold up to 84c and July to 79¼c. Local receipts, 17 cars. Northwestern receipts, 401 cars, against 210 a year ago. A better foreign demand was reported. Bradstreet estimates world's supply at a decrease of two million.

Corn—Cables came steady and better than expected. This had a good effect on corn and the opening was strong and ⅛c to ¼c higher. Increased receipts in Chicago were responsible for a change of feeling and May soon sold down to 60c. Shorts covered at this figure and steadied the market. A further inclination to lay in lines influenced prices for the better and the advance was steady until the close, which was at the best. May shows a net gain of ⅝c. Trade was fairly active.

Oats—Trade was not large but fairly active and business was in good volume. The market trailed along after corn, opened practically unchanged and advanced steadily on short covering. May gained ⅜c over last night's close.

Clover seed—Fairly active and firm. Prices eased off a trifle shortly before the close. Receipts, 340 bags. Shipments, 1,135 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 59c; May and July, 60⅛c.

Oats—Cash, 43¾c; May, 43c; July, 35¼c.

Clover seed—Cash, $5.62½; March, $5.62½; April, $5.57½.

Rye—No. 2, 60c.

Following are the quotations at the close from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Feb. 24 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84½
May	83⅝	84	83½	84	83½
July	79	79½	78¾	79½	78⅞
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	75⅞	76⅝	75⅝	76¼@⅜	75⅝@¾
July	76	76⅝	75¾	76½b	75⅞@76
September	75½	76	75	75⅞	75⅝
Corn—					
May	59¼	60¼	59⅛	60	59⅝
July	59⅝@¾	60⅛	59	60	59
September	58	59	58	58⅞@59	58@⅛
Oats—					
May	42	42½	41½	42⅛	41⅞
July	34½	35¼	34¼	35@¼	34⅜
September	30	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	30@⅛
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	82¼	81⅝
July	81⅜	81⅞	81	81⅞	81⅜
Corn—					
May	65	65⅞	65	65⅞	65
July	64½	65⅛	64½	65⅝	64⅞
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	81¼	82	80⅞	81⅞	81@¼
July	74⅜	75½	74½	75⅝	74⅜
MINNEAPOLIS.					
May	....	....	....	73¼	72⅝@¾
July	....	....	....	74⅝@½	74@⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	74⅞	74½
July	....	....	....	75⅝	75⅜
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$15.50	$15.60	$15.50	$15.52	$15.55
July	15.65	15.72	15.65	15.70	15.70
Lard—					
May	9.37	9.40	9.35	9.35-37	9.37
July	9.47	9.52	9.47	9.47-50	9.47
Ribs—					
May	8.40	8.42	8.40	8.40	8.42
July	8.52	8.52	8.50	8.58	8.52

MONEY AND STOCKS

New York, Feb. 25.—Wall Street—The opening stock market was narrow and rather dull and the small changes divided and of not much significance. The iron and steel industrials were noticeably firm. American Grass Twine rose 1½.

But few changes of importance occurred in the active quarter until near the close of the hour. Prices meanwhile had been easier, but a jump to 71¼ in Tennessee Coal steadied the list and there were some recoveries in the grangers and Pacifics. Southern Railway preferred lost a point. Among the minor stocks there was some renewal of buying, causing a jump of 3¼ in American Grass Twine, 3¼ in Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, 4 in Lackawanna and 1 in Rubber goods and American Locomotive. New Jersey Central, Peoria and Eastern Texas Land Trust lost 1.

A few of the prominent stocks rose briskly, Sugar touching 129 and Reading and Reading preferred 1¼ over yesterday's close. United States Steel went to 95. American Car, Cleveland, C., C. & St. Louis, the American Linseed stocks, Ann Arbor preferred, St. Joseph and Grand Island first prefrred and Glucose rose 1 to 2. Fort Worth and Denver City stamped 4⅜, and Ann Arbor 4. National Salt sold 7 points below its last sale. Northwestern preferred lost 2¼. Evansville and Terre Haute 1½, and Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville declined 2 points. Toward noon a demand rose for Brooklyn Transit and its gain of 1¾ improved the tone all around. Lackawanna rose to 287 and Metropolitan Street Railway gained a point.

Lackawanna rose 8 in all on the annual report, and Delaware & Hudson moved up 2⅜ in sympathy. Linseed pfd. gained 3, Brooklyn Transit 2⅜, Chicago Terminal 1⅞; the preferred 2½; General Electric 2⅞, and Atchison, Kansas City, Southern pfd., People's Gas and Twin City Rapid Transit 1 to 1¼. On the other hand losses were Erie, St. Louis Southwestern pfd.

N. Y. Stock Market.

Am. Smelters	47¾	....	....	47¾
Am. Sg. Rfig	128	129	127¾	128¼
Atchison	75⅝	76⅜	75⅜	76
Atchison, pfd.	96⅞	97⅜	96⅞	97¼
Am. Car and F	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅛
Am. Can	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅝
Am. Can, pfd.	59½	60	59	59⅞
Anaconda	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34¼
Amal. Copper	70⅝	71⅜	69½	71⅛
Biscuit, com	47⅝	48	47⅝	47½
Balt. and Ohio	104	104⅜	103⅞	104
Brooklyn R. T.	62	65¼	62	64⅞
Canada South	86⅜	....	....	86⅜
Canadian Pacific	114½	115⅞	114½	115⅜
Chicago Term	18	17⅞	16	17
Chicago G. W.	23½	....	....	24⅞
Clover Leaf	21½	....	....	21½
Clover Leaf, pfd.	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¾
Con. Tob. 4's	65¾	....	....	65½
Colorado Fuel	87	87⅜	86½	86⅞
Colorado South	29⅞	....	....	29⅞
Ches. & Ohio	45⅝	....	....	45⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	101	102⅞	101	102
C. I. L. com.	65	66	63½	64¼
Erie com.	38¼	38⅜	38	38¼
General Elect.	291	294	291	292½
Glucose	44⅝	....	....	45
Hocking pfd.	84½	....	....	84½
Louis. & Nash.	104	....	....	104⅜
Leather	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
Leather pfd.	81⅜	81⅜	81¼	81¼
Lead	17½	....	....	17½
Manhattan	133	134⅜	133	133½
Mexican Central	28¼	....	....	28¼
Missouri Pac	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102⅝
Mo., K. & T.	55⅝	55¾	55¼	55⅝
New York Central	163	163½	163	163⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	49⅜	....	....	49⅜
N. & W. com	56⅜	....	....	56⅜
Ontario & West	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅞
Penna	150	150⅜	149⅞	150⅜
Pacific Mail	47	....	....	47
People's Gas Co	100⅞	101½	100⅞	100¼
Reading com	56⅜	56⅞	56	56⅛
Rick Island	160¼	160¾	160¼	160⅝
Rep. I. & S. Co.	16⅞	....	....	16⅞
Rep. pfd	70¼	70⅜	70	70¼
So. Ry.	32⅝	....	....	32⅝
So. Ry. pfd	95½	....	....	95⅜
St. Paul	163⅞	164	163⅞	163⅞
Southern Pac.	64⅝	65⅛	64⅛	64⅞
St. L. San F. com.	64⅞	....	....	65⅛
Ten. C'l & Iron	70	71⅞	69¼	69¾
Union Pacific	99⅞	100⅛	99½	100
Union Pacific pfd.	87⅜	....	....	87⅛
U. P. conv. 4's	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
U. S. Steel	44	....	....	43½
U. S. Steel pfd.	94¾	95	94½	94⅞
Wabash com.	23⅞	24¼	23½	24⅛
Wabash pfd.	43⅛	43½	42⅞	43
Wab. Deb. B's	73	73⅜	73	73
Western Union	90⅞	....	....	90¾
W. and L. E.	23½	....	....	23
Wis. Central	20⅝	....	....	20⅝
Wis. Central, pfd.	41¾	....	....	41¾
E. and T. W.	66	66	65	65½
Locomotive	31½	32⅛	31½	32
Linseed	23½	25	23½	24⅛
Linseed, pfd.	50	....	....	54

BUY CORN! BUY PORK!

A small sum invested now in Corn or Pork will make you independent by Spring. A smaller crop of corn was produced last year than ever before in the history of the country. Corn will sell for $1.00 a bushel before Spring. Corn can now be bought for from 63 to 64 cents per bushel. Corn bought at present prices will give you a profit of from 30 to 40 times your investment by Spring. Send at once for our Booklet (mailed free) telling why Corn and Pork will advance and how to trade successfully with small capital. Ask your farmer friends if they have any corn to sell and if corn will sell higher next Summer than at present. Buying corn now is as safe as buying a government bond. Send at once for Booklet. Highest bank and financial references.

SWORN STATEMENT.

On June 15th, 1901, a client of the firm deposited with me, at my suggestion, one hundred dollars to be invested in corn for September delivery. I purchased, for his account 5,000 bushels at 43½c per bushel, with a margin of 2c per bushel, and we sold his holdings at 47c, giving a profit of $175.00; this, added to the principal, gave $275.00. I purchased again, at 47½c per bushel, 10,000 on a 2c margin, investing $200.00, leaving a balance on hand of $75.00. I resold at 50c, making a profit of $250.00, which added to the former amount, made $525.00. On a decline from 50c to 46c I bought 25,000 bushels at the low figure, 49c, and resold at 54½c, making a profit of $1,425.00. This made the capital then $1,950.00. Price of corn then broke back to 50c, and at that price I again bought 50,000 bushels. This I sold at 57c, which gave a profit of $3,500.00, which, added to the former capital, made the amount on hand $5,350.00. Realizing at that time that the drought was likely to be broken at any time and that the price of corn would drop as soon as there were signs of rain, I drew out of the market all of the above funds, with the exception of $500.00, with which I bought 10,000 bushels of corn at 56c. Corn continued to advance and I sold at 62c, making a profit of $600.00. This, added to the amount already on hand, gave $5,950.00, or a net profit of $5,850.00 in two months on an investment of $100.00. CHARLES H. BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of December, 1901.

(Seal) GUILLEMINE E. TREDWAY, Notary Public.

My commission expires April 5th, 1903.

BROOKS BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION CO.
(Incorporated)
Successors to Chas. H. Brooks & Co.
RIALTO BUILDING, Dept. S, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIVE STOCK

Cleveland, Feb. 25.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market steady to shade easier. Mediums, $6.40; Yorkers, $6.10@6.15; pigs, $5.50; stags and roughs, $4.25@5.50; closing steady.

Stocks ruled very firm despite a reaction of over a point in Tennessee Coal. Traders bid the Pacific up, Southern Pacific touching 65¼. Other advances included 1@2 points in Chicago Great Western and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic. Westinghouse Electric rose 3¾ and the first preferred 2.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—None on sale.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady to strong. Pigs, $5.65@5.75; Yorkers, $6.25@6.40; medium, heavy, $6.40@6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Cattle receipts 5,000, including 500 Texans; steady. Good to prime steers, $6.50@7.25; poor to medium, $4.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.85; heifers, $2.50@5.50; canners, $1.25@2.30; bulls, $2.50@4.60; calves, $3.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.50@4.75.

Hogs receipts to-day, 31,000; to-morrow, 40,000; left over, 6,417; 5@10c lower. Mixed butchers, $5.85@6.30; good to choice heavy, $6.40@6.45; rough heavy, $5.90@6.20; light, $5.75@6.05; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.25.

Sheep receipts 14,000; sheep strong to 10c higher; lambs, 15c higher. Good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.20; western sheep, $4.50@6; native lambs, $3.75@6.65; western lambs, $5.25@6.50.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Feb. 25.

Quotations to-day are:

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 28c; prints, creamery, 30c; packing stock, 14@15c; fancy dairy, 18@20c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 25c; at mark, 23c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Dealers' selling prices:

Vegetables—

Cabbage—Holland seed, 1¼@1½c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.

Celery—25@50c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.20@1.25.

Potatoes—Per bu., 85@90c.

Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½@3c.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl., $4.00@4.50; per bu., $1.50.

Fruits—

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 7@8c; spring chickens, 8@9c; turkeys, 10@12c; ducks, 7½@8c; geese, 7@8c; pigeons, 90c per doz.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 9@10c; spring chickens, 10@11c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 9@10c; pigeons, $1.25 per dozen.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 25.—Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard steady. Prime western steam, $9.62½.

Butter—Receipts 5,493 packages; steady. State dairy, 20@27c; state creamery, 22@29c; June creamery, 18@25c; renovated, 18@24c; factory, 16@20c.

Cheese—Receipts 2,722 packages; firm. State full cream, small early made, fancy colored, 12@12¼c; state full cream, small early made, fancy white, 12@12¼c; large early made, colored, 11c; large early made, white, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts 6,620 packages; weak. State and Penna., 28c; western at mark, 28c; southern at mark, 27½c.

Sugar raw, firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 2⅞c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Butter easier; creamery, 18@27c; dairies, 16@23½c. Cheese steady. Cheddars, 10@10¾c; twins, 10@10¾c; daisies, 10¾@11½c; young Americas, 11¾@12¼c. Eggs easy, 27½c.

WOOL TRADE.

Boston, Feb. 25.—The demand for wools is moderate, but no signs of weakness were noticeable. Manufacturers show no disposition to future needs. The markets for territory wool are firm and prices good. Fine medium is quoted at 40@42 scoured, with 30@45c for staple. Fleece wools are firm but prices quiet. XX is quoted at 42½c. No. 1 Ohio fleece held firm at 26@26½c with 27 asked. Australian wools are firm under small available offerings, trade being slow.

COTTON.

New York, Feb. 25.—Cotton spot closed quiet; middling upland, 8⅝c. Sales, 50 bales.

Estimated receipts at the ports: Today, 33,000 bales, against 27,673 actual last week and 28,377 actual last year. For the week, 150,000 bales, against 156,930 actual last week and 125,927 actual last year.

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